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BIRTHS.

On the 1st February, at 2, Yunnan Road, Shanghai, the wife of W. B. BURKE, of a son.
On the 4th February, at 89, Range Road, Shanghai, the wife of K. H. VON LINDBOLM, of a daughter.
On the 5th February, at 25, Boone Road, Shanghai, the wife of IVOR J. THOMAS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd February, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., RUFEL DUGDALE CASWELL, of Bristol, England, to MARGARET STUART, youngest daughter of the late Captain JOHN B. ISBISTER, of Kirkwall, Orkney, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 10th February, at 10 a.m., at "The Homestead," Tai Pak Cheong (New Territory), CHARLOTTE MARY, the beloved wife of JAMES EDWARD, aged 52 years.
On the 12th February, at her residence, No. 1, Ball's Court, at 8.10 p.m., AUREA THERESA DA SILVA LOPES, the beloved wife of FRANCISCO X. LOPES and the eldest daughter of E. E. DA SILVA, of the China Sugar Refining Co., East Point.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 13th January arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 12th February (31 days); and the French mail of the 10th January arrived, per M. M. steamer *Sydney*, on the 13th February (34 days).

Chefo.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

News has been received in Manila from the United States that Governor Taft will return in May.

The Russian battleship *Oslabya* is expected to be ready to leave S. Petersburg for the Far East in the course of next summer.

A reliable Peking report states that the Yangtze Viceroy is discussing the proposed removal of the capital of China from Peking. —Chung Chih-tung advising the choice of Hsiang-yang as the new capital and Lin Kung-yi Nanking.

An Imperial Decree has been issued, commanding the Imperial Clan Court and Lieutenant-Generals of the Eight Manchu Banner Corps organisations to select intelligent youths between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five to go abroad for a foreign education.

Our Shanghai correspondent states that intense disgust has been aroused at the audience given by the Empress Dowager to the Legation ladies at Peking, including the *doyenne's* address and the repulsive episode of the chief eunuch's familiarity with the visitors.

A Peking telegram to a Japanese paper says:—Some American capitalists are endeavouring to procure the privilege of constructing a new railway hence to Nanking. It is understood that the movement has some object beside the railway construction. The railway will be built through the district between the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Chinkiang railways.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 1st inst. contains the full reports and financial statements of the British Concessions at Tientsin, and it will be seen with much satisfaction that the Chairman of the Council is able to say: "The satisfactory revenue of the year indicates that the troublous times of 1900 have in no wise impaired the wonderful vitality so characteristic of our Northern trade."

The *Revue de l'Extreme Orient*, in a postscript to an article on Russian affairs in which a rumour, discredited by the *Revue*, is mentioned that Russia has obtained a concession at Shanghai, says:—At the moment of going to press we learn that the Russian Government has just purchased, beyond the French Concession, a certain extent of land. Is this indeed a concession in the sense we give to the word?

The Earl of Onslow in his promised statement about Weihaiwei in the House of Lords on the 1st inst. said that a careful enquiry had shown that the place was only capable of fortification at great expense. The idea of fortifying Weihaiwei and keeping a large garrison there had been abandoned, but it would be an extremely useful place for small arm and naval gun practice, and it might also be used as a Military and Naval sanatorium. The Clines regiment would be disbanded and replaced by police raised locally. The Colonial Office took over the Colony on the 1st January, and it was believed that under the administration of Mr Stewart Lockhart its revenue would increase largely, and that it would become an important commercial port like Hongkong. The Government, the Earl of Onslow concluded, had no intention of surrendering or returning the place to China.

H.M.S.S. *Fearless* and *Mutine*, the reliefs on this station of the *Brisk* and *Redpole*, arrived at Singapore on the 4th inst., while H.M.S. *Vestal*, which relieves the *Daphne*, arrived on the following day.

According to reports from Japanese sources, the negotiations in connection with the Manchurian Treaty have undergone a remarkable change since the death of Li Hung-chang. The Chinese plenipotentiaries proposed a striking alteration which the Russian Minister had to refer to S. Petersburg. The negotiations were thus interrupted for a time. On the 22nd January the Russian Government consented to the Chinese amended proposal, after making certain stipulations. The Russian attitude now indicates a willingness to accede to the Chinese view, and it is therefore expected that the Manchurian question will be settled satisfactorily. The amended proposal put in by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries considerably modifies the clause respecting Russian interference in regard to military affairs in Manchuria. It also provides for the transfer of the Newchwang railway at once, the Russian proposal to station guards along the line being cancelled. The Russians are to evacuate Shinking province in three months from the date of the Treaty, and Kirin province three months after that. Another three months are allowed for the evacuation of Amoor province. In short the amended draft shortens the time for the Russian evacuations to one-third of that proposed by Russia, and will enable China to recover Manchuria completely within one year of the date the new Treaty is ratified.

Much excitement has been caused by the announcement of the signature on the 30th January of an agreement between Great Britain and Japan, fixed for a period of five years, but terminable at one year's notice. The gist of the treaty is that the two Powers agree to maintain peace in the East and the integrity of China and Korea; they also agree to co-operate in the event of either ally being engaged in war with more than one Power. The preamble declares, according to Reuter's telegram, that the two countries are actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace, they being specially interested in maintaining the independence and integrity of China and Korea and in securing equal opportunities for all nations. The Agreement is in six articles, and it provides that if either power is threatened by the aggressive action of another or by disturbances, it shall be admissible for either to take measures to safeguard its interests. The contracting parties will maintain strict neutrality, even should either become involved in war with another Power, but will come to one another's assistance in the event of being opposed by more than one hostile Power. Neither country will make any separate arrangement with another Power prejudicing the above, and whenever its interests are in jeopardy the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly. The home papers are in a chorus of satisfaction (which is echoed in the Anglo-Chinese Press) and declare that no power can reasonably object to the agreement. The Continental papers, recognising that the agreement is directed at Russian aggression, regard it as simplifying the situation. They consider it favourable to peace, but admit that it enormously strengthens Britain's position. It is held certain that the United States will be in sympathy with the agreement.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(Daily Press, 14th February.)

We imagine that the satisfaction which our Shanghai correspondent records as being felt there—among the British community, of course—at the Anglo-Japanese agreement signed on the 30th ult. will be felt equally over the British Empire by all who have any knowledge of Far Eastern affairs. The understanding between the two Powers, according to REUTER'S telegram, is that they will jointly maintain peace in the East and the integrity of China and Corea; and further that they will co-operate in the event of either being engaged in war with more than one other Power. The satisfaction expressed at this new alliance is eminently justifiable. It is not too much to say that no more important union of two nations has ever been concluded in this part of the world. The Anglo-German agreement of the 16th October, 1900, which was hailed with such acclamation in England at the time, has turned out to be a far different arrangement from what it was then deemed to be. Beyond ending the talk about the Yangtze Valley being "the" British sphere of influence in China, it seems to have had wonderfully little effect on affairs. By the action of the German authorities in excluding Manchuria from the action of the clause affirming the determination of the signatories to maintain China's territorial integrity, that clause became nearly nugatory. Apart from Manchuria, it is true, China remains in possession of her previous estate; but even without the Anglo-German agreement fear of a general scramble must surely have kept the Powers from any attempt at partition. The Anglo-Japanese treaty is of a very different character. There need be no fear in this case that either nation will attempt to explain away the terms. These, of course, in the absence of more definite information, it is impossible to discuss. We shall have the opportunity of doing so when further details reach us. In the meantime, we feel sure that in this port, as in Shanghai, the general opinion on the new agreement will be one of the utmost satisfaction. Those who have lived in the Far East and are acquainted with the way in which news is distorted before it reaches Europe and America never felt any sympathy with the people who, on the strength of manufactured stories of Japanese atrocities in the China-Japan war, denounced the Japanese as impossible allies for a white nation. The home public must by this time have been taught better by the events of 1900 than to credit reckless aspersions on the magnificent troops who serve under the Japanese flag. We have had occasion in the past to refer to the prospects of an alliance between Britain and Japan, and we have expressed the opinion that if Britain could offer Japan sufficient inducements to bring about a definite understanding the union would be advantageous to both. The discovery of suitable terms of agreement is the most welcome news which has reached us for a very long time, and we look on the treaty as a guarantee at once of the peace of the Far East and of a sensible British policy in this quarter of the Globe.

H.M.S. *Glory*, with Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge on board, is visiting Bangkok before she returns to Hongkong. H.M.S. *Bramble* is also at Bangkok. The *Glory's* Association football match with Singapore ended in a draw of one goal all.

THE POWERS IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 11th February.)

In the multitude of councillors there is apt to be silliness, especially if it be in the interest of one or more of them to play the fool. Some such interpretation we must place on the recent conduct of the Ministers of the various Powers assembled in Peking. Perhaps the most silly, however, of all the sillinesses—and they are many—being enacted in that metropolis is the assumption that there is amongst the body of Ministers there assembled a thing which they call a "Concert." From the very beginning this supposed concert has been the fruitful source of nearly every trouble and indignity to which we have been subjected in our intercourse with the Chinese Court, and it still remains as a stumbling-block in the way of every attempt to return to the region of good sense. This blind following of the blind, which it might have been supposed recent events had been sufficiently grave to have dissipated, is still the rule in Peking, and we see being re-enacted in the Yemens of the city the identical blunders which brought on the events of 1900. We of course refer to the extraordinary scenes which marked the receptions of the Ministers and their wives by the intruding Dowager Tsz'ui, and which have, not unnaturally, been accepted by the Dowager and her entourage as a complete condonation of all the crimes of the Regency. That it suits the game that Russia has been playing as the protector of abuses, who came at the eleventh hour to save the prestige of this wretched woman, who has amidst the grinning applause of more than one Power on the Continent been strutting through her part in the farce of "China Partitioned," is so evident on the surface that we should have hardly thought it necessary to mention the fact. So interested has the British Government become in the comic element of the play, that it has forgotten that it has a serious side, and that in that serious side the interests of Great Britain, or as Lord ROSEBURY neatly put it, "All the Britains," are very closely and deeply concerned. After the experience gained of the part being played by the continental Powers during the last three years, and the scarcely concealed intention that the main point to be aimed at was not the punishment of China's misdeeds but the acquisition of her territory, and with it the exclusion from the hunting grounds of Great Britain, it is regrettable to find the British Minister falling into precisely the same mistake as did his predecessor, and lowering the dignity of not only himself but of the country he represents, by taking part in such recent representations as have been given in the Palace. We believe the British Minister is accredited to the Emperor of China, and as such we should have naturally conceived that the dignity of the country was concerned in presenting his credentials to any one but the Emperor himself. In the face of the universal practice of nations we find the Minister submitting to the indignity of having himself in the person of the Emperor placed on a lowly stool, while the real personage in the State was not the Emperor to whom he was accredited, but an intrusive woman, who had signalled her short term of uncontrolled power by an insult on international law and usance hitherto unparalleled in the history of the world. This was not yet a sufficient amount of humble pie for the Minister to enjoy, but we find him indulging in a repetition of the great blunder of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, and becoming a party to the private enlargement of the

Dowager by accepting an invitation to her reception of the ladies of the Legations. In the light of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD'S experience, intensified as it was by the subsequent attempt of the hostess to murder her confiding guests, it seems scarcely conceivable that a second British Minister should be found agreeable enough to repeat the error, which can be accepted in but one way by the lady in question, and that is as a direct invitation to follow up the insult by a similar act of barbarism to the last. Plainly, facts are not wanting to indicate that the lady, so far from feeling remorse for her previous crimes, is quite ready should the opportunity arise to repeat them on a still more extensive scale. The only nation that has gained anything from the recent events in Peking is Russia, and it is at least suspicious in the light of recent disclosures that it has happened, accidentally Russia of course would have us believe, that the only nation that has had no crimes to redress is Russia. That Russia should a second time accept the Dowager's complacency is thus quite on the programme; she has thrown off all concealment as to her intention if left alone to swallow Manchuria, and she has not by word or deed taken the trouble to disclaim the charge that has been openly made against her of complicity in the Palace Plot for the destruction of the other Legations at Peking, and the expulsion of the western Powers. But it is the Minister's business to see these things for himself and not to wait till they are pointed out to him by others. This is however the crying shame in Peking; traditionally the British Legation in Peking is the last to learn what is going on round it. The shade of Sir THOMAS WADE still lingers round the British Legation, and his successors still hanker after the easy-going methods which seem to have crystallised round the dreamy precincts of the Liang Kung Fu. As the protector of abuses hereafter to be turned to her own advantage Russia can afford to stand by; England, however, has no such designs and does not look for the reversion of any portion of China. But the fact that she does not should make it doubly incumbent on her to maintain her own dignity carefully in her intercourse with the present intrusive Government. She has already had what any reasonable man would suppose was sufficient experience of the danger of listening to interested advice, and it is really time that, even though late in the day, she must, if desirous of saving China, act on her own council. In the last lamentable exhibition of ineptitude there was positively no reason for England being cajoled into a repetition of former blunders. With China, and with the lady who assumes to guide the Emperor of China, she would have stood on a far higher pinnacle of greatness had she presumed to be absent from the mocking ceremonies, mainly intended as a slight to herself. With infinite trouble a form to be adopted in future diplomatic intercourse was drawn up and inserted in the Protocol, the signature of which was to mark a new departure in our relations. Sir ERNEST SATOW had this document to fall back on in case any departure were suggested; yet we find on the very first occasion he had of showing his independence he permitted himself to be made the tool of the Dowager and her amiable friend the Russian Minister. No wonder we find Viscount CRANBORNE in the House of Commons feebly complaining that in spite of all his charming the Russia Bear does not seem inclined to loose his hold on Manchuria and all its good things.

THE FUTURE OF WEIHAIWEI.

(Daily Press, 13th February.)

The statement made by the Earl of ONSLOW in the House of Lords, of which a summary is given us by REUTER, concerning the future of Weihaiwei is of considerable interest. There have been so many reports and rumours as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government with regard to this the latest Colony and newest *Ultima Thule* of the British Empire, that it is satisfactory to learn definitely from a Minister of the Crown that it is not to be given back to China nor yet to be presented to another Power. The last rumour was that the Colony was to be handed over to Germany, presumably because she already has one port in Shantung and claims that province as her special sphere of influence in China—a claim that at one time Great Britain appeared only too ready to acknowledge. Now, however, that Germany desires to set up a claim to influence in the Yangtze Valley and her Press seems bent on arousing a feeling of hostility to the Fatherland throughout the British Empire, it is quite possible that the British Government do not so clearly see their way to abandon Weihaiwei to our good cousins. But there is no intention, evidently, on the part of the War Office to transform Weihaiwei into a great fortress. Lord ONSLOW states that as the result of a careful enquiry the idea of fortifying the place had been abandoned on account of the great expense which would be entailed thereby, and it would therefore be useless to maintain a large garrison there. It would, however, be an extremely useful port for small arm and naval gun practice and as a sanatorium. Its fine and bracing climate and pleasant surroundings render it superior in this respect to Chefoo or any port in the Gulf of Pechili, and the fact that it is now a British port, under British rule, is a further inducement for persons needing a change to frequent it.

Lord ONSLOW went on to say that the Colonial Office took over the place on the 1st January, and it will henceforth, we presume, be ruled as a Crown Colony. His Lordship added that it was believed that under the administration of Mr. STEWART-LOCKHART its revenue would largely increase and that it would become an important commercial port like Hongkong. It is to be hoped that this belief will prove well founded, but it is hardly to be expected it will ever rival this Colony as a commercial centre, since it does not lie close to the delta of a great river, draining a wealthy province like Kwangtung, and a vast commercial emporium like Canton. Nevertheless it is only reasonable to assume that Weihaiwei may in time become the seat of an important trade, *malgré* the jealousy of Foreign Powers and the possible veiled hostility of the Chinese officials. Weihaiwei possesses a good anchorage and sheltered water, besides a favourable climate, and the hinterland at the back, included in the Colony, is not by any means destitute of resources. It is quite likely, therefore, that something may be made of the place, especially if tactfully and firmly administered; but it would be rank folly to expect it ever to become a great commercial port like Hongkong. It does not enjoy the advantage of being the outlet for a great producing country. Shantung produces comparatively few exports, and those of no great value—beans and bean cake, ground nuts, eggs, wild silk and pongees, straw braid, and vermicelli being the chief articles. The trade in these is at present centred at Chefoo, and as it has grown up there, it

will not be easy to divert trade from the port. Of course if payable coalfields can be found and worked in the vicinity, this would materially improve the prospects of the new Colony, but this is very problematical. As a sanatorium, however, both for the naval and military forces in Hongkong and China and for civilians resident in this Colony and the Chinese treaty ports, Weihaiwei can fill a most useful part, and we hope that efforts will be made to render it attractive as a summer resort for those in search of a change and rest from official duties or the worries of business.

The Imperial Government have evidently decided that Weihaiwei will neither be useful for a place of arms nor as a recruiting ground for the garrisons of the coaling stations. The Chinese Regiment is to be disbanded, and a Police Force, to be raised locally, will be made responsible for the defence of the port as well as for the preservation of order. We do not regret to hear of the disbandment of the Chinese Regiment. It is stated that they fought well for the most part during the hostilities in Chihli, but, as we have always maintained, Chinese are not the best material wherefrom to make soldiers, and least of all for service in China. Whilst India offers so fine a recruiting ground and yields so much good material, we fail to see any good reason why recourse should be had to a foreign country for troops. At the best they would be mercenaries—with all the worst faults of hirelings—whereas the Indian soldiers fight under their own flag and do so as willing volunteers. The policy of withdrawing all the garrison from Weihaiwei may well be questioned. The Chinese Regiment should certainly be disbanded, but a small garrison of Marine Artillery and Light Infantry should be retained there, or replaced by half a battalion of infantry. Not only would they be available for local defence purposes but in case of need, such as another outbreak at Tientsin, they would be very handy for quick despatch to the assistance of the residents in that rather turbulent port. Moreover, it is politic to maintain a military force in any Eastern dependency, however tractable the natives may seem; otherwise there is an ever-present temptation to acts of rebellion or mutinous conduct. The policeman, as the representative of authority, is very generally obeyed and held in awe—so long as he is not a native—but it is always prudent to let it be apparent that there is another and stronger power behind him. We hope therefore that His Majesty's Government will not trust entirely to the administrative ability and wisdom of the Civil Commissioner, who should be backed up in his government by at least a sufficient garrison to sustain the dignity of the British flag and rule.

THE YANGTZE VICEROYS AND SIR ROBERT HART.

(Daily Press, 12th February.)

The *North-China Daily News* translates from a native newspaper, the *Supao*, a long and remarkable telegram addressed to the Grand Council and Foreign Ministry at Peking by the Viceroy LIU KUNG-YI of Nanking and CHANG CHIH-TUNG of Wuchang. Our Shanghai contemporary styles the telegram "a most unexpected and unparalleled outbreak on the part of these two enlightened officials." The Yangtze Viceroy's state in commencement that they were much surprised to receive a petition from the Hankow Customs Taotai, stating that he had been informed by the

acting Imperial Maritime Customs Commissioner, to the effect that the latter intended to establish Inland Courier Post Offices in Hsiaokanhsien, Hupeh province, and Hsinyang-chou, Suiyanghsien, and Hsuehou, Honan province; that foreign postal officers and native staffs had already started for these places; and requesting the said Taotai to issue proclamations to the people thereabout. The Viceroy's proceed to point out that some years ago, a trial was made by the Chinese Government of establishing post offices at the various treaty ports, and HART (i.e. Sir ROBERT HART) was temporarily appointed to take charge of the matter. "This," the telegram continues, "was merely for the time being; the intention at that period being that the 'Tsungli Yamen should eventually memorialise and gain consent of the Throne before extending the Inland Courier Post over the whole Empire. If we therefore do not make haste to get back the power of control over the Inland Courier Post it will become, as the Imperial Maritime Customs is now, encroached upon for ever by outsiders." The Viceroy's censure "the said Commissioner of Customs" for taking on himself to appoint foreign officers in the interior without the Grand Council's permission or the consent of the provincial authorities. "Of late HART, making the 'payment of the War Indemnity his excuse, has brought within his control the 'native Customs and also desires to encroach upon other Customs departments and bureaus. He now orders his Customs Commissioners to go into the interior to extend the Inland Courier Post. In a word his intention is to drive into his one net the whole of the revenues of China and acquire the supreme control over them." These ambitious designs are declared to be indeed dangerous to the State and to threaten to bring China entirely under the control of foreign-born officials.

Affairs being urgent, advise Viceroy LIU and CHANG, Sir ROBERT HART should be informed that the Imperial Customs will only be allowed to control the Post in the treaty ports and that interference with the provincial authorities is not feasible; should it be necessary to extend the Inland Courier Post, the local officials should be the ones to start the new branches. Finally the Viceroy's state that, in addition to instructing the Hankow Customs to argue with the Commissioner on the subject, they have further sent orders to the various local officials not to issue the proclamations requested. There can be no doubt from the terms of the telegram (which, it may be remarked, appears only in the *Supao*) that a vigorous attack on Sir ROBERT HART is intended. Assuming, therefore, that the genuineness of the document is unquestioned, the action of the two enlightened Yangtze officials requires explanation. The *North-China Daily News* suggests that it is prompted partly by jealousy at the granting to Sir ROBERT of the title of *Kung-pao*, or Junior Guardian of the Heir-apparent, as recorded by us some time ago. This seems likely, but it is also natural, in a way, that if the Inspector-General has actually taken the alleged step without consulting the Imperial authorities, patriotic Chinamen, as CHANG CHIH-TUNG and LIU KUNG-YI undoubtedly are, should resent the step. Nevertheless the ultimate advantage to China is great, and it is to be trusted that the difficulty may be smoothed over. Any falling out between the Yangtze Viceroy's, whose conduct in the past has been so praiseworthy, and Europeans either in or outside China, government employ is to be deprecated.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

(Daily Press, 8th February.)

We publish in another column a Memorandum for Householdors, just issued by Dr. FRANCIS CLARK, the Medical Officer of Health, containing a list of precautions necessary against plague, etc. This we trust will be carefully read by all householders in the Colony and its recommendations carried out to the fullest possible extent. It is, of course, unfortunate that precaution 4 in the Memorandum should at the present moment be impossible for some people, except at an expense which they cannot afford, and difficult for a very large number to take. It is indeed an unhappy coincidence that, in the first year in which we are making earnest endeavours to prevent, rather than have to cure, an epidemic of plague, that most important safeguard of public health, a plentiful fresh water supply should be lacking. The improvidence of our predecessors is troubling us sorely, and the warning which is furnished for our own guidance in the matter of water supply is one which cannot be neglected. But, to return to the subject of the Memorandum as a whole, we hope that it is to be circulated in Chinese as well as in English, for though the Chinese are notoriously hard people to convince in matters of sanitation, no endeavour can be dispensed with to set them on the right path to a healthier manner of life. We need not go into the details of the Memorandum, as its full text is published by us elsewhere, but we may point out how strongly it insists on the danger of vermin in the house, or coming in from other buildings, conveying the infection. The remarks at the Sanitary Board meeting on Thursday with regard to the susceptibility of cats to plague will come as a shock to most people, we imagine. Nevertheless, it may be supposed that, while plague is not actually in the Colony, cats serve a useful end by keeping down the more susceptible rats and mice. Traps and poison, however, are the methods advocated by the Medical Officer of Health for destroying the vermin. The other main precautions necessary are attention to the rooms and drains, the plentiful admittance of air and light, and personal cleanliness. Such measures naturally suggest themselves to all Europeans who are accustomed to live decently, but still a reminder of their paramount importance is in no way superfluous. The final recommendation is on the subject of inoculation, which is urged on those who live in infected houses or districts. To facilitate this the prophylactic is kept at the Government Civil Hospital and the Sanitary Board office, where inoculation will be performed, presumably, free of charge; or those that desire it may be treated by their own medical adviser.

This Memorandum deserves the utmost attention. It is to be hoped that with the aid of its advice, even if we are so unfortunate as to be visited by plague this year, narrow bounds may be set to the infection. It should inspire confidence in the residents of Hongkong to see a strong and vigorous policy at last adopted by the authorities.

* A German despatch received in Seoul on the 30th ult. stated that over ten persons were arrested that day on a charge of being implicated with the Korean political refugees in Japan. The local Governor of Gensan was also threatened with arrest. The Governor of the province is an obstinate hater of civilisation, and the arrest is understood to have been made in order to obtain the good-will of the court. It is also stated that the arrested parties are all wealthy, and that the arrests were carried out in order to seize their properties.

THE WATER FAMINE.

(Daily Press, 14th February.)

The intermittent system of water supply for the City and Hill District was introduced on the 11th of November, so that Wednesday marked the commencement of the fourth month of short rations. When the Director of Public Works took the step of curtailing the supply, it was calculated that there was then sufficient water in the reservoirs to give twenty-six weeks' half-supply, there being on that basis enough to last until about the middle of May next, "by which time next year's rains may safely be relied upon." At a meeting of the Sanitary Board on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. EDWARD OSBORNE drew attention to the shortage and asked whether any steps were likely to be taken for supplying water as had been done some years ago, when we had a similar drought and when lighters were employed in bringing water from the Canton River, pointing out that down in the East Point direction Chinese were not able to get water at all from the hydrants and that dwellers on the Caine Road level complained of being unable to get a supply except by fighting for it over the hydrants. In reply to this question, the Director of Public Works stated that it was hoped that it would not be necessary to resort to the method suggested by Mr. OSBORNE, as they had (on the 20th) fully nine weeks' supply in hand, and arrangements had been made, besides, to curtail still further the service by disconnecting the shipping and building supplies and cutting off the amount previously devoted to the disinfecting operations; but, he added, if experience showed it to be necessary to have recourse to the method proposed, it would be adopted.

Surely it is time that the authorities did adopt the proposal—a proposal, be it remembered, which is not new and untried but which has previously been carried into effect with satisfactory results. The water returns published in our yesterday's issue show that there were in the Island's reservoirs on the 1st of February, 91,486,000 gallons as compared with 255,643,000 gallons at the corresponding period of last year. At the estimated rate of consumption of ten gallons per head per day by a population numbering approximately 221,300, this supply should suffice for forty-one days, or, roughly, six weeks from 1st February and four weeks from to-morrow, whereas according to Mr. CHATHAM's statement at the Sanitary Board we should have five weeks' supply in hand from to-morrow. There is thus a whole week's supply unaccounted for. It is notorious that there is throughout the local system a considerable leakage, which must of necessity assume greater volume as the ground becomes more parched. Ultimately this escape of water will have to be overcome, cost what it may, and we understand that already operations of a curative character are in progress; but in the meantime a temporary remedy is required and it lies at the hands of the authorities in the shape of Mr. OSBORNE's proposal. In addition to the chronic grievance regarding shortage, there are now in many quarters—especially on the higher levels—complaints that the water being obtained from taps is highly coloured and obviously impure; and this in despite of the Analyst's periodic reports to the contrary. Water is already being sold on the higher levels—water procured from all sorts of crannies and rivulets, which, notwithstanding, householders are glad to get. It would be infinitely preferable to them to be able to buy water which had been obtained from the mainland and could be depended upon as

having come from a safe source—as, for instance, from Lai-chikok, as recommended by correspondents in this paper yesterday and to-day.

In these circumstances, it is hardly conceivable that the Government can longer resist the general desire—not to call it a demand—for a more ample water supply. It is of little use to attempt to satisfy with the shallow a public who are clamouring for the substance; to expect the consumer to rest content with a simple repetition of the figures showing that there still remains so much in the reservoirs when he is debarred the use of their contents except in homeopathic doses. To the thoughtful observer, it must have appeared all along that the crippling of the disinfecting operations by cutting off the supply previously devoted to that purpose was in itself an all-sufficient reason for the adoption by the Government of the simple and common-sense temporary remedy which has proved efficacious in the past, and which will be thrust upon them continually in years to come if the evil be not attacked at the root and finally destroyed.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 12th February, 5.56 p.m.

Intense disgust has been aroused at the audience given by the Empress Dowager to the Legation ladies at Peking, including the *doyenne's* address and the repulsive episode of the chief eunuch's familiarity with the visitors.

Great satisfaction is generally expressed here at the announcement of an Anglo-Japanese agreement on Far Eastern affairs, including the questions of the integrity of China and Corea.

A reliable Peking report states that the Yangtze Viceroy is discussing the proposed removal of the capital of China from Peking, Chang Chih-tung advising the choice of Hsiang-yang as the new capital and Liu Kung-yi Nanking.

SIR ERNEST SATOW'S
ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR
OF CHINA.

The *Shanghai Mercury* publishes the following address delivered by Sir Ernest Satow, His Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to the Emperor of China at the time he presented his credentials, and the Emperor's reply thereto, which are as follows:—

Peking, 2nd January, 1902.

Sire,—My August Sovereign, King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, having been graciously pleased to appoint me to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Your Majesty in the place of Sir Claude MacDonald, I have solicited an audience of Your Majesty in order to deliver my letter of credence.

It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I enter upon the discharge of the important duties which have been confided to me, and I trust that I may rely on the co-operation of Your Majesty's Ministers in their performance so that the relations of friendship which happily exist between Great Britain and China may be strengthened and placed upon a durable basis.

My August Sovereign has charged me to express to Your Majesty his sincere desire to see the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire maintained intact, and that the prosperity and happiness of the Chinese people may be fostered by the removal of obstacles to the free exchange of commodities, by the extension of manufactures, and by the utilisation of the resources of the soil.

The wonderful improvements which have taken place in the means of communication

between different parts of the world through the development of steam navigation, the construction of railways and telegraph cables, have brought all countries into much closer relations than was possible in former times. Thus the nations of the world are enabled to profit by the lessons to be learnt from each other in the art of Government, in methods of education, in the administration of justice, and in the application of the public wealth to the advantage of the whole people. If under the enlightened rule of Your Majesty the barriers which in the past have hindered the free and mutually advantageous intercourse of China with the rest of the world are completely removed, and her domestic institutions are wisely regulated, it is certain that this country, advancing along the path of progress, will attain a height of prosperity unknown in the past. I am also charged to assure Your Majesty of the sincere friendship of my August Sovereign, and of His Majesty's most earnest wishes for the welfare and happiness of Your Majesty.

The Emperor's reply was delivered by Prince Ching, as follows:—

It affords us deep satisfaction to receive from Your Excellency the letter of credence of His Majesty the King and we are profoundly grateful for His Majesty's sincere expressions of friendship and earnest hopes for our prosperity. We trust that His Majesty the King is well. Your Excellency in the conduct of the affairs of your mission at our Court is certain to act with justice and impartiality and mindful of the friendship so happily existing between Great Britain and China, we shall not fail to maintain with Your Excellency relations and the greatest courtesy. We wish a long life and happiness and a glorious reign to His Majesty the King.

PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

MEMORANDUM FOR HOUSEHOLDERS—PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY AGAINST PLAGUE.

The following notice, issued by authority, over the signature of Dr. Francis Clark, Medical Officer of Health, is being circulated in the Colony:—

PLAGUE IS NOT SO INFECTIOUS AS SMALL-POX OR SCARLET FEVER.

Plague is not a highly infectious disease in the sense that small-pox, scarlet fever, and spotted typhus are. There is no infection in the air of a clean and well-lighted room in which a plague patient is lying, nor is there the slightest danger to the persons who nurse or move the patient, as long as they are careful to wash and disinfect their hands, and to disinfect the discharges of the patient and the cups and spoons and other utensils.

THE CAUSES AND MODES OF INFECTION OF PLAGUE.

The disease is caused by a small vegetable micro-organism, which is so minute in size that it would take over 60 millions to cover a square inch of surface. The microbe has the power of multiplying in the body, and in so doing secretes a poison which produces the symptoms of plague. It leaves the body in millions by all the excretions except the perspiration, and accordingly unless care is taken, the clothes, bedding, utensils, and, in uncleanly houses, the floors, furniture, and fittings become contaminated. If the dust from the floor gets raised into the air healthy persons may breathe in the infection. The most common modes of infection are by inoculation through abrasions in the skin, by the handling of infected articles, by bites from infected vermin, such as fleas, bugs, lice, &c. The nose, mouth, and eyes may also become the gates of entrance of the microbe by infected articles being touched, and then the infected hands or fingers being brought unconsciously in contact with the delicate mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, or eyes.

SYMPTOMS OF PLAGUE.

Persons attacked with plague usually suffer from high fever, dizziness, and a painful swelling in the groin, arm-pit, or neck. If there is high fever without a painful swelling in any of these parts the sick person may have a cough with spitting of blood-stained phlegm accompanied by great weakness and soon followed by delirium.

OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE IN A HOUSE.

If a case of plague occurs in a house a doctor should be sent for at once, or if this cannot be

done the case should be reported to the office of the Sanitary Board or to the nearest Police Station. The earlier a patient is treated the better is the chance of recovery. Persons who have been in contact with the plague patient can be immediately protected by being inoculated with Yersin's serum, but the protection only lasts for about 10 days and should be followed at that interval by an inoculation of Haffkine's Prophylactic which protects for the full period of an epidemic.

RATS AND MICE SUFFER FROM AND SPREAD THE INFECTION.

Rats and mice are very susceptible to plague. They become infected by eating contaminated food, or by passing over infected clothing or places. They spread the plague among themselves and convey the infection to healthy houses. Filth associated with darkness and dampness is peculiarly favourable to the growth of the microbe, whereas cleanliness, sunlight, air, and dryness are its most deadly enemies, and destroy it almost at once. Old, dilapidated, dark, insanitary, and overcrowded houses are the favourite haunts of the microbe, and all houses, premises, and localities infested with rats are particularly dangerous. Rats and house vermin often carry the infection from dirty into clean houses.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

1. All rats and mice should be destroyed. Householders should therefore set traps and place rat poison where rats are most generally seen. Rats caught in traps should have carbolic acid thrown on them, and the traps should then be taken up, and placed in a pail containing carbolic acid and water. Dead rats should have boiling water or carbolic acid or other disinfectant thrown on them and should not be handled. The finding of dead rats in any premises should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who will have them removed. Where there is any available open space they may be covered up with tar and burnt. Strong crude carbolic acid should be poured down any rat-runs discovered, and the holes stopped up with broken glass. Buildings infested with rats should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who will send rat-catchers with the necessary appliances.

2. No discarded food should be allowed to lie about in kitchens or yards, as such accumulations will attract rats and mice, but should be kept in a covered basket, into which a small quantity of a solution of crude carbolic acid or chloride of lime should be sprinkled every day. The refuse is removed by the Sanitary Board daily. Any irregularity in this respect should be reported to the Board.

3. Ceilings, wooden skirting-boards, and lath and plaster partitions afford great facilities for rat-runs, and it is strongly recommended that these should, wherever possible, be dispensed with in offices and dwellings on the lower levels and the exposed beams or joists lime-washed or painted. Skirtings should be of cement.

4. The yard and surface drains, traps, &c., should be flushed daily with a bucket of clean water into which a small quantity of some preparation of carbolic acid has been added.

5. All gratings to drain inlets should be securely fastened and broken gratings should be replaced without delay. Broken drains should also be repaired at once. The interior of all out-houses and cellars should be lime-washed, the lime-wash having added to it carbolic acid in the proportion of at least one pint to each bucketful.

6. The rooms of the house cupboards, recesses storerooms, cellars, water-closets, and bath rooms and the coolies' quarters should be regularly inspected and be kept scrupulously clean, and some preparation of carbolic acid should be used in the water for washing the floors of these places.

7. All bedding, mats, cushions, and clothes should be exposed daily to the sun and thoroughly aired. Carpets and matting should be wiped over with a cloth damped in water containing a small quantity of carbolic acid.

8. The windows and shutters in every room should be kept open for the best part of the day, so as not to exclude the air and light. The more a room is exposed to free currents of air and to sunlight, the less chance is there of it retaining infection.

9. In washing the hands, it is well to use

carbolic acid soap, or to add some other disinfectant to the water.

10. It is advisable to take a bath daily. If this is impossible, the body should be sponged over frequently, and a bath taken as often as possible.

11. Clothes which cannot be washed at home should immediately they come from the washerman be spread out and exposed to the sun. Any clothes or dresses concerning which there is the slightest suspicion should be similarly dealt with.

12. People living in infected houses or districts are strongly advised to get inoculated with Haffkine's Prophylactic; this will be done at the Government Civil Hospital and the Sanitary Board office from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., or by any Private Practitioner.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

On the 7th inst. being the Chinese New Year's Eve, there were the customary festivities among the native population of the Colony. Cracker-firing played an important part among these, the police, as usual, having withdrawn the restrictions temporarily. As in former years, the Fair in Bonham Strand and adjoining thoroughfares presented a scene of great animation, and was well patronised by Europeans on the hunt for bargains. Business was suspended in the city, and was not resumed until Tuesday. The Supreme Court sat in Summary Jurisdiction; in several cases adjournment was made on account of the holidays. The Police reported a comparative absence of crime.

On the 8th and 9th inst. there were the usual rejoicings among the Chinese in celebration of the New Year. The work of clearing the streets of the debris left by the cracker-firing had been pretty well completed by the 10th inst., and the Chinese portion of the city had begun to wear its normal aspect. The crowds who thronged the Fair were orderly and good-humoured, but some annoyance was caused by the throwing of bombs to the danger of setting fire to ladies' dresses. It is almost impossible to lay hands on the offenders, on account of the denseness of the crowds; surely common sense might suggest to them that the practice is harmful and mischievous. Early on Saturday morning a West River steamer caught fire at the Canton wharf in the Harbour and was burned; the fire is supposed to have been the result of cracker-firing. Work was resumed generally on the 11th inst.

FIRES.

Two outbreaks of fire were reported on the 11th by the police. One occurred on the 10th inst. in premises situated at 19, Chinese Street, the ground floor of which was used as a fruit store. It was in this part of the building—a three-story one—that the fire originated, and all three floors were gutted. The total damage does not exceed \$1,000, and, in the case of the ground floor, is covered by an insurance claim for \$2,000 on the London and Lancashire Insurance Company. The other two floors were not insured.

The second fire broke out in a dwelling-house at 37, Aberdeen Street, at 9 a.m. on the 11th inst. The premises were old and were so sandwiched between other and newer buildings as to make it no easy task for the firemen to prevent the flames from spreading. Happily they were successful, only the corner verandahs of the adjoining houses being singed; the house where the fire originated, however, was completely gutted. The damage amounts to \$1,450, and is not covered by insurance. In neither case is the origin of the outbreak known, but it is suspected to be due to cracker-firing.

At 9 p.m. on the 11th inst. a coolie bath-house near Wanchai (No. 2) Police Station was burned to the ground. The Fire Brigade turned out, but their services were not required. This makes the sixth fire since the beginning of the present month.

It is announced in Brussels that Mr. Rene Sheridan, deputy public prosecutor in the Congo Free State, has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Government of Siam.

FIRE ON THE "HONGCHOW."

THREE LIVES LOST.

On Saturday, the 8th inst. at 2.30 a.m. fire broke out on board the steam-launch *Hongchow* as she lay alongside one of the small wharves west of the Canton steamer wharf. It originated somewhere below the deck—exactly where has not yet been ascertained—and before the arrival of the Fire Brigade and a floating fire-engine, was in full force. The flames burned fiercely for a couple of hours, by which time the incessant streams of water pouring into the vessel began to have their effect; very soon afterwards they were completely overcome, and the firemen were enabled to board the launch to ascertain the nature and extent of the damage. The deck and fittings had been totally destroyed, and practically nothing but the hull remained. It was believed that the entire crew had escaped, but this impression received a rude shock in the finding of the dead bodies of three Chinamen—two firemen and the cook. They are supposed to have been sleeping in their bunks when the fire broke out and to have been suffocated; the bodies were removed to the public mortuary. The total damage to the launch is \$2,500.

The *Hongchow* had a capacity of 60 tons, and was engaged in trading between Hongkong and West River Ports. The owners are the Shun Tai Steamboat Company, Wing Lok Street.

ARMED ROBBERY.

On the 5th inst. between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. four men armed with revolvers and choppers broke into a first-floor house in Wellington Street, and after intimidating the inmates robbed them of property—clothing, jewellery, and a little money—of the value of about \$100, with which they got clear away. One of the inmates, a woman, was found crying over her losses by the constable on the beat and was taken to the Central Police Station, where she gave full information regarding the robbery. The case was taken up by Mr. J. W. Hanson, Chief of the Detective Department; and under his directions a careful disposition was made of the men so that all the pawnbroking shops would be under surveillance, it being presumed that the robbers would endeavour to get rid of their plunder through this agency. This smart piece of practice had the desired result. The next morning at 8 o'clock a man entered a pawnshop with five buttons, made from American gold dollar-pieces, part of the stolen property. When he saw that the pawnbroker was showing signs of suspicions, the man bolted but was pursued and captured. The pawnbrokers had of course been put on their guard by the police. As a result of this capture, the three accomplices have since been arrested. Nearly all the stolen property has been recovered.

SERIOUS LARCENY BY A SHROFF.

A shroff in the employ of a compradore at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been arrested on a charge of stealing nearly \$25,000. The thefts are believed to extend over a lengthy period, and have only just come to light. The arrest was made on Wednesday night at eight o'clock by Sergeant Kerr, who went down to the Bank and found the accused sitting at his desk in total ignorance of the serious disclosures that had been made concerning him. He made no objection, submitting quietly to be taken into custody and vouchsafing no statement at the Central Police Station. The arrest has come as a surprise to many, the accused being a well-known figure at the Bank, where he has been employed for a number of years and where, by his obliging manner and businesslike methods, he had earned general appreciation. Although the money stolen is in reality that of the Bank, it will not lose one cent in the matter, the security paid by the compradore who employed the accused being sufficient to cover the amount of the loss. Mr. J. S. Harston has been retained by the defendant, and Mr. G. C. C. Master will conduct the prosecution.

HONGKONG Y.M.C.A.

OPENING OF THE CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

The opening reception in connection with this important branch of the Y.M.C.A. here occurred on Tuesday evening, the 11th. By eight o'clock a large number of Chinese adherents and many European friends of the movement, had assembled in the comfortable and spacious rooms in Des Vœux Road Central.

The Rev. W. J. Southam, the promoter of the Y.M.C.A. movement in Hongkong, introduced the President, the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, who, in an able exposition of the purposes of the Y.M.C.A. movement in general, and of that of Hongkong in particular, laid stress on the great importance of the formation of character in youth and early manhood, and its necessity to the well-being of the community of Hongkong, which needed men of integrity for the great future before it.

A speech in the vernacular from Mr. Dyer-Ball was very well received by the audience, whose appreciation was shown by frequent applause.

The Rev. W. J. Southam spoke on the purposes of this department, giving particulars as to membership, and placing emphasis on the Christian character of the Association. He hoped that many would take advantage of the classes for Christian instruction, strictly optional as they would be. He farther hoped that the members would derive not only moral, mental and social, but physical advantages. Applause followed Mr. Southam's earnest and eloquent speech.

A conversazione, remarkable for its vivacity, followed, and ample refreshments were provided, the ladies being to the fore in this department.

During the evening Mr. F. G. Whittick sang appropriate songs, which were greatly appreciated: Mr. Sykes accompanying.—Contributed.

THE MURDER OF A FRENCH MISSIONARY.

The Canton correspondent of the *Echo de Chine* writes: You have already got the news of the murder of poor Father Julien and two of his people. We have yet very few details; his district is so far from Canton, to the North of the province, on the confines of Kiangsi. The father was murdered on the night of the 15th and 16th January. He certainly did not expect to be attacked, for a letter written and despatched by him on the 15th January, received here by Monseigneur Merel on the 22nd, did not indicate any fear or any trouble. The father spoke of his projects and hopes for the future. He expected to lay the foundation of Christianity in the place where he met his death. He was murdered in a house which he had entered in the Market of Matsen-hao, subprefecture of Chihing. The first blow must have been given during his sleep. He had nine horrible wounds, telegraphs Father Collas, which must have been done with a cutlass. A telegram from the Viceroy adds that his hands were cut off. A servant of the father was also stretched out in the room, the body covered with wounds. Another body was found outside in the same state, at what distance the telegram does not say. The prefect of Nanyingchow, the military authorities, Fathers Collot and Marqué are at the scene of the drama. As yet it is not known who were the assassins. This event has caused great excitement at Canton, so much the more as nothing of the kind was expected, the country being tranquil. The Viceroy, prevented by illness, sent the governor of Takso to pay a visit of condolence and apology to the Consul of France and to Monseigneur Merel. His Excellency Tao Mau has given orders to search for and arrest the guilty parties. What will they do afterwards, and what will the French Government do?

A proposed ordinance for the prevention of cruelty to animals is at present before the Manila Municipal Board. There is need in Hongkong for something of the kind.

From the census returns in Iloilo it has been gathered that out of a total population of 415,000, at least 100,000 have died owing to the effects of the war and famine. How does this compare with the mortality in South Africa?

THE NEW TARIFF.

A first draft of the proposed new Tariff has been sent by Sir James Mackay to the various Chambers of Commerce on the Coast, says the *P. & T. Times*. The form enables the reader to see at a glance the old and new scales of charges; our sole objection to it is that in many cases the units or standards are different—thus the units for taxing many forms of piece goods under the old tariff was the "chang" or ten Chinese feet, whereas now it consists of the length of the average "piece." A rule of three sum has therefore to be done by the curious reader before he can effect his comparison. As far as a cursory examination enables us to judge, the increment in piece-goods generally is considerable, but in woollens, as distinguished from cottons, it is very marked. We observe that in some forms of sugar the new scale is actually less than the old. Beer is to pay one mace (say 3½ pence) per dozen quarts; champagne, eight and a half mace; spirits, three and a half. Spirits and wines in casks are to pay one mace per gallon.

Many articles in domestic use in foreign households are not scheduled at all but are simply annotated with the Protocol phrase "five per cent. *ad valorem*." In metals the increase of the duty is not so marked, unless we except quicksilver, in which case it is doubled. Asiatic coal is promoted from half a mace per ton to two and half (a quintuple increase); while foreign coal is to pay six mace (say one shilling and eight pence). Kerosene remains in *statu quo*.

Gourmets may be concerned to know that the first quality of birds' nests is raised from five and a half mace to one tael four mace a catty, and that the rate on sharks' fins is trebled. Cinnamon is also nearly trebled. American ginseng goes from something between "6 to 8" taels per picul to "40 to 46," an enormous increase. Foreign leather seems to have hitherto been let in cheaply, for it now rises from 4½ mace to 4 taels. Lacquer goes up from one tael per picul to three and a half. Common timber remains the same, but the more valuable woods are now penalised like everything else.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 11th February.

A RELIGIOUS FUNCTION.

Chen Yu Ting, one of the wealthiest merchants at this port, became a Protestant, joining the Presbyterian Mission, the other day. The baptism, which was performed by the Rev. J. C. Gibson, took place on Sunday, the 2nd instant. Chen, having the rank of a Mandarin, appeared in his full official robes, and owing to his great popularity the ceremony in church was largely attended by all the different classes of the native population. The latter, in honour of the occasion and out of respect to Chen, were sumptuously attired in robes befitting such an event.

CHEN YU TING

who is in great affluence, as well as of considerable influence, is of a very charitable and philanthropic disposition, and spends large sums of money annually for the support of the indigent and needy. Close to the Presbyterian Mission compound has been built a hospital for women, now nearing completion, to which Chen contributed the largest share of the cost. He has also bought a large piece of ground in a healthy locality not far from the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company's installation, where he intends to have erected an Anglo-Chinese college, which, when finished, he is going to hand over to the Missionary body for entire management.

CHINESE NEW YEAR

has come and gone. There have been two processions headed by the symbolic and traditional dragon and with the usual concomitant of gong-beating the effect of which, combined with the frequent letting off of fire-crackers, is not very pleasant for the acoustic organs. We have had exceptionally fine weather, slightly cold, and an entire absence of rain, which, however, is badly wanted.

SIAM.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Bangkok, 4th February.

GOVERNMENT AND THE FOREIGN ADVISERS.

Foreign policy in Siam is distinguished by the variety of European talent which it has placed in the public service. As if appreciating its inability to cope with contending political interests, the government long since decided to propitiate Europe by parcelling out to foreign holders large favours of patronage. Siam professes to wish to be regarded as in the modern world-movement abreast of Europe in political management; but this provision of prop and shield was doubtless regarded in inmost native thought as a clever expedient whereby, without any loss of real authority, it might forestall designs of conquest. Territory has been lost in spite of it. Yet the kingdom remains. Every department of the government except one has a native chief. In supreme councils only native voices are heard. The one European chief lends his presence to such conferences only when specially invited, and now that he is about to withdraw from active service, no break is threatened in traditional practices in this respect. Financial conditions have been measurably prosperous, and commercial growth makes a fair exhibit. The government carries no debt, and it shows improving revenues and prospects. Details in every line of substantial progress have the benefit of foreign advice and supervision, while the credit of accomplishment accrues to Siam. Were Siam strong enough to stand alone the selection of supervisors of its estate from Europe, implying that it meant to have the pick of the world in its government, might go on to advantage indefinitely. But the policy has betrayed native weakness as well as its resources; it has engendered criticism, which may pass for jealousy, and not a little bitterness. At least one important foreign assignment has proved so costly as to have sent its beneficiary back to Europe, discredited both there and here. Another has been clearly managed in a partial interest, and is officially condemned by the Financial Adviser as extravagant and badly managed. The management of a third is in dispute between European holders and aspirants. Danger of further territorial loss is imminent, with no sign that European influence will oppose it. The policy has clearly taken too much for granted. It may now exact the penalties of over-confidence. The King could not assume the initiative in abandoning it. That course would involve adjustments beyond his individual power, and he cannot afford to risk offence. Native councils furnish him little help. Everybody bears a blood relationship to everybody else, and the meetings are too much like family affairs to conduce to harmonious or well directed energy. With foreigners bickering on one side of him, and his betel-mouthed relatives cowed and impotent on the other, he may well feel that no one can be more alone in the political world than himself. When the King called to his service a General Adviser of the government, he thought that he had provided himself, in M. Rolin-Jacquemins, with a counsellor who could keep Siam clear of foreign complications and direct its legal course wisely otherwise. This official lacked nothing in academic equipment. He stood high as an exponent of international law in Belgium, where there were only theories to expound. His studies, however, had not only made him dogmatic, but they had impressed him that it was the duty of a public official to resist every claim upon his government as utterly without merit or value. His counsel along this line cost the government its break with France in 1893, by which the eastern frontier of Siam was lost, 3,000,000 francs paid as the expense of the French expedition, and the condition created which has ever since left Siam powerless to offset French plans for encroachment, which have of late given cause for fresh concern. When George Murray Campbell, contractor for a portion of the Royal Siamese Railway, found that his work was to be supervised and inspected by German railway officials, he protested that his contract called for no such oversight, and since he could not submit to it, he proposed to give up

the contract if he could not be reimbursed for the outlay of about £26,000 on account of it for which he had made himself responsible. The Foreign Adviser declared that he might surrender the contract if he chose, but he could have no reimbursement. Appeal to an European tribunal resulted in an award of £161,000 to Campbell. This penalty, which Siam promptly paid, plus the cost of the arbitration, so affected the national budget for the current year that unless trade returns may unexpectedly favour Siam, expenditures will for the first time in many years outstrip revenues. The Foreign Adviser would give no countenance to the claims of the estate of Dr. M. A. Cheek, the American medical missionary, whose timber contracts were annulled and whose property was seized by the Siamese officials in the northern province of Chengmai. It was manifestly a high-handed and illegal proceeding, but Dr. Cheek had died and, in the official view, there seemed no reason to pay heed to the rights of his heirs. Even when the claim went to arbitration, the Foreign Adviser, seemed to think that he could blow it away by argument, and the Attorney-General, whom he deputed to defend it, did not think a defence worth while except by argument. The other side had witnesses, and made out a case. There was absolutely no evidence before the arbitrator except that furnished by the claimant. By the time of final settlement, Siam will have been mulcted for at least £60,000. When the decision came in this case, the government concluded that a Foreign Adviser had become too much of a luxury, and that it would be money saved to relieve him of active duty here and keep him on high pension in Europe. Germans have the management of the railways, posts, and telegraphs. They manage them in German fashion and, as far as possible, in German interest. Contracts for railway material have naturally been going to Germany. Demand for open tenders was pushed before the last letting by the British and American Ministers, who apparently won their point, after a hard effort. The principle of open tender is established, but the Germans walked off with the contracts, as the managers intended that they should. Now the English Financial Adviser has taken railway management under review, and urges the discontinuance of the present system. Construction funds have heretofore been provided out of revenue. The main line in operation, 160 miles long, has cost approximately £1,320,000. Estimates of the management place revenues for the current fiscal year at £60,000 and expenditures at £39,000. The Financial Adviser adds the cost of railway police, £7,200, to expenditures, reducing net income to £13,800, or about one per cent. on the outlay. Should revenues fall 25 per cent. short of estimates, as he thinks likely, the net income would be wiped out. He urges that unless railways can be constructed much more cheaply, and be more economically managed, it would be preferable for the government to find some other means, such as irrigation, for the development of the country.

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRIES.

Controversy over this recommendation has led to long discussion, not yet ended. The railway officials object to the Adviser's total, because it includes the Campbell award. They dispute other items, protesting against charging the cost of railway police to expenses, and they institute comparisons to show that the line is the cheapest in the world and that profit from operation should not be expected in advance of the material development which the railway must encourage. Whether in view of the government policy of avoiding debt, and providing for construction wholly out of revenues, has been wasteful, is a question not to be determined off-hand. The railway department was organised with a force able to look after a comprehensive scheme of construction. There are no dates upon which to judge what might have been accomplished had there been a large ready supply of funds. A supervising force costing annually more than £20,000 might have yielded better results in the eight years since construction of the present line was begun, had the money provision been ample for the most expeditious work. Friction between the railway management and the Financial Adviser is not lessened at present by the refusal of the management to submit its accounts to him, on the ground that the

railways constitute an independent branch of the service and are not subject to his review. Possibly the nationalities of the disputants may not influence their official course, but the coincidence is to be noted that in the opinion of the Financial Adviser, the Germans have managed with as little discretion the posts and telegraphs as they have the railways, with the result that the loss in posts and telegraphs has progressed in the last three years from £17,222, to £38,305, to \$14,354. He says that although it cannot be expected that such work should be done at a profit for some years, the extension of the telegraph system without regard to its political or commercial advantages is quite indefensible. He thinks a commission should be appointed to consider this subject, and another to investigate railway management, in order that the Government may understand and consider the headlong course that the managers have followed in both lines of service. The Germans imagine that the Financial Adviser is scheming to turn the management of both departments over to English control. Naturally the German Minister takes up the cudgels on behalf of his countrymen. The Russian Minister, having no compatriots in local business or politics, and his chief function seeming to be to look for trouble for others, sides with the Germans. Enough of the controversy leaks out to excite comment and discussion among those interested in public affairs, the drift of which concerns less the welfare of Siam than the predominance of English or German influence in this government. The King wishes to be friendly with both sides, and of course to get the best value for his money as well. When he visited England, the Marquis of Salisbury advised him to cultivate the goodwill of both Germany and Russia. Possibly neither of them dreamed that the first occasion for giving such advice practical effect would be provoked by a controversy whose acrimony is but feebly revealed in official utterance, and which may strike at the root of Siamese foreign policy. In respect to the demands or expectations of the French for supervision of the public works, the native habit of procrastination seems to have come into play. It is doubtless recognised that when the French wish anything in Siam, they intend to have it, and the lesson of 1893, when France had Siam at its feet, proved sufficiently that delay is costly. The native notion continues persistent, however, that every concession, especially in the direction of France, should appear to be yielded through strain of favour; and that in the face of knowledge that demands thereby will not be lessened, and will probably increase, national pride will better be served by yielding much at the end than a little at the beginning. Apart from this motive, which seems characteristic, the experience of Siam with the French has led it to suspect that much more may be implied than is expressed in formal demands, and that under cover of public works, the French may not be content with designing graceful architecture, but that they may wish to construct roads, to provide a scheme of general irrigation and waterways, and perhaps eventually to take over the railways, posts and telegraphs, and whatever else may appear promising and serviceable to themselves. However in his heart the King may feel toward England and Germany, it is hardly conceivable that he can attribute to either of them designs upon his territory; and it is as little conceivable that he can regard the French as his sincere well-wishers. He will yield finally, rather than risk a repetition of occurrences that can only humiliate him, and do it knowing that it must deepen the mire of foreign supervision over the affairs of his realm. It may be that he thinks that his own security can be in no way so well insured as through pickings of patronage by which he may hope to retain the guardianship of Europe. Current events may justify in his mind the original motive that actuated Siam in adopting the policy of foreign propitiation.

THE RESOURCEFUL KING.

Complaisant as the King seeks to appear in foreign eyes, reports of his attitude among his own exhibit him in quite a different light. With his native advisers he is head, front, and autocrat. The so-called Legislative Council whose declared functions reach to the point of the assumption of supreme power, in the event

of the disability of the monarch, is the mouth-piece. He created it and wields it at his will. Doubtless it is useful in suggestion, but the one Roman in it is the King. What others say or think must meet his approval to have effect. He is omnivorous in respect to the affairs of the kingdom, and tries to be well-nigh omniscient. However estimates of his disposition may vary, they agree wholly that his energy is tireless. The Land of the Effulgent Sun becomes the Land of the Midnight Lamp within the walls that screen the royal household. Twice, sometimes three times a week, the King calls together his council. They do not meet until nine o'clock at night, and until the King shall have learned from each of them all that he wishes to know at once about department work they do not separate. Sittings average in length five or six hours. There every phase of public work and policy comes under discussion. If a paper, representing the best study and research of a department upon a given subject, may not suit the liking of the King, he may crumple it in his hands and fling it in the face of the Minister who presented it, as he is said to have done the other day with a document submitted from the Department of Foreign Affairs. If he has directions to give contrary to the advice of his Ministers, he does not hesitate, and he expects at the succeeding meeting of the council to hear that they have been carried out. When with the coming day, the Ministers sleep off the fatigue of the late session, the King is out at Dusit Park, superintending in person the construction of the palace he is building there, in order that he may turn over the palace in the city, three miles away, to meet the growing demand for office room. This is a daily visit, which he makes partly for exercise, besides attending to the endless ceremonious calls upon him.

HIS AWAKENING.

There may be sufficient reason for the scant respect in which the King holds the official household, or for the mastery that he thinks it necessary always to assert in it. When he met his crowning humiliation with the French in 1893, he had been sapped by the life to which Oriental monarchs may easily be lured, and which made him nearly a physical and mental wreck at 40. The French shock cleared his sight, enabling him to see that he had lost caste in his little world, as well as in the large one. He found the Court expecting to have use soon for the jar that holds the royal dead, wherein his body, after due seasoning and draining off, might be prepared for a regal funeral pyre. His view penetrated the selfish intrigues of the palace and of the departments. He saw as never before the iniquities of the Kin Muang, the officials eating the provinces. While he had run with his pleasures, an official gorge had been in progress everywhere. Salaries were but the chutney for official curry. The choice lay before him, to let his career drift out with this nauseous flow or to battle with it. He rose with the spirit that befits royalty, threw aside his personal follies, when strength and health and vigour returned to enable him to carry the responsibilities and dignities of his station. Since then he has been King in fact, and the course Siam has so far safely steered between foreign intricacies on one side and domestic intrigue on the other has been due to his patience, skill and zeal in her behalf.

In forwarding to England particulars of the resolution passed by the ratepayers as to tramways in Shanghai, Mr. Jameson, H.M. Commercial Attaché in China, writes:—"The expenditure incurred in sending experts out to acquire a knowledge of local requirements, might for the present prove to be money wasted; but tramways are bound to be introduced, sooner or later, not in Shanghai alone, and many valuable data may be collected by a careful study of other ports. Tientsin and Hongkong are considering the question. The French Municipal Council at Shanghai are making preliminary studies for an independent tramway system of their own, and purely native communities of the larger towns in China may, in the near future, not be averse to improving their means of locomotion."

PEKING.

Peking, 29th January.

THE IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

The Diplomatic Corps, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, had their first audience with the Emperor since his return from Hsian. The day was a perfect one and mild as Spring, and the streets were crowded with people gathered to view the brilliant cortège. There were about a hundred chairs in line and the display of gold and silver lace was most gorgeous. The Foreign Office sent an escort to each Legation to conduct the Minister and his staff to the Palace entrance and each Legation Guard also detailed mounted soldiers as a guard of honour. The entrance to the Forbidden City was made through the East Gate and the road thence to the corresponding gate of the Imperial City was guarded by files of Chinese soldiers and police. No soldiers were allowed to enter the Forbidden City and all mafos were compelled to dismount at the gate and lead their horses. After passing through several courts the chairs, except those of the Ministers and *Chargés d'Affaires*, were put down in the court of the Imperial Stud. The chiefs of the Legations were carried to the Ching-yün Gate, where they exchanged their own chairs for small open palace chairs each borne by two men, in which they were carried to the foot of the steps leading through the Chien Ching Gate. Here they were met by members of the Foreign Board who escorted them to the Imperial Study, which had been put in thorough repair and was furnished with a number of tables loaded with refreshments. A pleasant half hour was spent in conversation, when all were summoned to the Chien Ching Throne Hall for the audience. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager was seated upon the Throne behind a table on which lay a sceptre and several pots of chrysanthemums. A large number of high officials stood in line on either side of the Throne and, on a low dais in front of it and raised not more than eight inches above the floor, sat the young Emperor in a chair covered with a sable robe. Before him was placed a table covered with yellow silk trimmed in black. His Majesty still looks feeble, but is said by those who have seen him before to appear stronger than formerly. The Empress Dowager though somewhat thin in face looked otherwise quite rugged. Each Minister made the customary three bows as he entered and the whole Corps was arranged in three ranks. H.E. Baron Czikan, Dean of the Diplomatic Body, read the following brief address in French, which was translated by M. Morisse of the French Legation in Chinese.

THE DOYEN'S ADDRESS.

The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps on behalf of the Representatives of the Powers at Peking, respectfully presents this address to Your Majesty, wishing Your Majesty peace. Inasmuch as the serious troubles of last year compelled the Court to take flight to the West and greatly disturbed the relations between our Governments and China, we have been for more than a year in conference with the Plenipotentiaries appointed by Your Majesty, and, after so long a time, fortunately peace has been restored. On the 7th of September last the Protocol agreed upon was signed, and the long standing friendly relations between our Governments and China have been happily restored as of old to the mutual satisfaction of us all. With the signing of this Protocol we are able to establish our relations upon a new foundation, and have reason to hope that by a faithful observance of the terms of this new agreement the intercourse between our countries will daily grow more intimate.

In Your Majesty's return and in the granting of this audience, we, the Ministers of the various Powers, are happy to see a complete settlement (of the troubles) and a proof of Your Majesty's desire to improve international relations and perpetuate good feeling. In this happy desire the Emperors, Kings and Presidents of our various countries heartily join, as we, their Ministers standing before Your Majesty's Throne may venture to assure Your Majesty. Now therefore on the return of Your Majesty we, the Ministers of the various Powers, are happy to pay our respects and

express the wish that Your Majesty may have a long and happy reign and that your Empire may greatly prosper.

Respectfully submitted.

Prince Ching, who stood at His Majesty's left, knelt and received the Emperor's written reply which had been lying on the table. Rising, he read the Chinese which was translated by sentence into French by H.E. Lienfang of the Foreign Office. The reply was as follows:—

HIS MAJESTY'S ADDRESS.

The united address presented to us by Your Excellencies, expressing such kind sentiments, has given us great pleasure. When the trouble of last year, stirred up by the "Boxers," compelled us suddenly to take our departure, we especially appointed a Prince, and a high minister, as Plenipotentiaries, whom we commanded to return to Peking to negotiate and settle a Treaty. That our temples and altars are restored to peace and our people saved from suffering is certainly due to the very friendly feeling entertained by the Emperors, Kings and Presidents of your countries as well as to the efforts made by Your Excellencies in our behalf. The rejoicing in China and abroad over the return of our Court will be ever gratefully remembered and is another source of pleasure and satisfaction. We heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by Your Excellencies that henceforth we should together by manifestations of sincerity and justice seek to promote mutual confidence, and by conducting our international intercourse in a harmonious manner, secure the peace of the whole world.

It is to be remarked that the use of the Manchu language has been entirely dispensed with, but the audience is especially noteworthy as being the first in which the Empress Dowager has openly occupied the Throne. At the conclusion of the response the Ministers and *Chargés* were one by one presented to His Majesty, the Emperor, and afterwards to the Empress Dowager. His Majesty had nothing to say beyond a few words of greeting, but the Dowager expressed her regret for the unfortunate events of 1900 and her assurance that they could never happen again. The Ministers took their leave, followed by the other members of the Corps, passing out through the door at the left of the Emperor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Tsai-chen, special envoy to attend the coronation ceremonies of King Edward the Seventh, will visit the various Legations on Friday of this week. H.E. Yung Lu, who is beginning to recover his courage, will pay a round of calls two days later.

The proposed Russo-Chinese Convention with regard to Manchuria has not yet been signed, despite reports to the contrary. Negotiations still continue and, now that the Chinese New Year is drawing near, there is little prospect that any conclusion will be reached until the close of February at the very earliest.—*Mercury*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

LA VIE EST VAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
5th February, 1902.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Vois" must be given credit for introducing the oft-needed element of accuracy with respect to literary quotations. From the few words he has written I conclude too that he is a practical man with a clear head. Still I can concur with you from a given point of view in the opinion hazarded in your note concerning his criticism of the lines, for his judgment would scarcely be acquiesced in by all men. In fact one might make so bold as to say that hardly an man of acumen and literary instincts could fail to appreciate deeply the sentiment of the verses. Do you consider "Vois" to be wanting in both or either of these qualities? I should reply, Certainly, you do not. Surely "Vois" must have meant, and rightly meant, by his reference to the trivial and hollow view of life, that the majority of minds which have reached maturity would feel there was lack of breadth or hollowness in the lines when viewed in their relation

to the whole man. Darwin's most intimate and distinguished friend, who won a prominent place in the field of biology and of reasoned scepticism, refers to the poem as follows:—

"The above is a terse and true criticism of this life without hope of a future one. Is it satisfactory? But Christian faith, as a matter of fact, changes it entirely.

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one
Yet the light of a whole world dies
With the setting sun.
The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done!"

—Yours, etc.,

VOISIN.

MOSQUITOES AND COLOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 6th February.

SIR,—Long before I read the article quoted by you in to-day's paper, I had been told by a lady that her ankles are liable to be voraciously attacked by mosquitoes when she wears black stockings, but that she is comparatively immune when they are white. This statement ought to be of easy corroboration even in days when white stockings are not much worn, and it is certainly interesting in connection with the experiment you have recorded. I refer to the ordinary Hongkong mosquito without any knowledge as to whether it is *Anopheles Maculipennis* or not.—Yours, etc.,

W. D. G.

THE WATER FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 12th February.

SIR,—It must be a source of great satisfaction (?) to Kowloon and Hongkong residents to know that there is a beautiful stream of water at Laichikok pouring millions of gallons of fresh water into the sea every week. Possibly the responsible authorities have been so busy whistling for rain that they have not noticed it.—Yours, etc.,

W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 13th February.

SIR,—As the authorities are not taking steps to mitigate the hardship of water famine on the poorest class of Chinese, may I suggest some philanthropic citizens should start a fund to pay expenses, such as boat-hire, etc., and procure water from Laichikok, and have it distributed free to the Chinese along certain parts of the sea-board. I will contribute my small mite of \$3 to start the

WATER FAMINE FUND.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held on the 11th inst. in the Office, No. 15, Des Vœux Road Central, for the purpose of confirming special resolutions passed at the meeting held on 22nd ultimo. Mr. R. Shewan (chairman) presided, and others present were Messrs. H. P. White, J. S. Van Buren, E. W. Terry, W. D. Braidwood, J. McCubbin, A. Denison, A. Babington, Chan Tang Shang, Chow Hing Kee, and Fung Wah Chun.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—I beg to propose that the first resolution as read be confirmed.

The first resolution was:—"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$20 each, to \$722,000 divided into 72,200 shares of \$10 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the uncalled capital of \$10 per share on 72,000 shares which have been issued, and by cancelling 27,800 shares which have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person."

Mr. A. DENISON seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—I now propose that the second resolution be confirmed.

This resolution was as follows:—"That

after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 127,800 new shares of \$10 each, of which \$27,800 may be allotted in such manner at such times and to such persons as the General Managers shall think fit, but the remaining 100,000 shares shall not be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting."

Mr. E. W. TERRY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the eighteenth ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of the general managers, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m.:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders the annual statement of accounts made up to the 31st December, 1901.

The net profit including the balance brought forward from last year amounts to \$114,930.01, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—
To place to reserve fund \$5,000.00
To pay a dividend of 20 per cent. 100,000.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account 9,693.01

Business in rope has again suffered, and to a still greater extent, from the abnormally high price of Manila hemp, and as these figures show, the result for this year is not so satisfactory as before.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Gillies and Lewis having resigned from the committee, Messrs. D. E. Brown and H. P. White were appointed in their place. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Raymond, White and Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and F. Henderson, who are recommended for re-election.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1902.

The following are the accounts:—
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Auditors' fee.....	\$ 400.00
Consulting Committee's fee.....	4,000.00
Depreciation for 1901 written off.....	25,847.35
Balance.....	114,693.01
	\$144,940.36
Balance brought forward from 1900.....	\$ 12,709.65
Exchange.....	442.16
Interest.....	2,135.70
Balance of working account.....	129,652.85
	\$144,940.36

BALANCE-SHEET.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital 10,000 shares at \$50 paid up.....		500,000.00	
Reserve fund.....		20,000.00	
Due to General Managers.....		6,537.60	
Sundry creditors.....		9,465.51	
Balance of profit and loss account.....		114,693.01	
		\$650,696.12	

ASSETS.		\$	c.
Land, factory, machinery, &c.....		190,000.00	
as per last account.....		190,000.00	
Expended on additions and extensions to 31st December, 1901.....		85,847.35	
		\$275,847.35	
Less depreciation.....		25,847.35	
		250,000.00	

Rope, hemp, &c. in factory, valued at.....	219,201.20
Rope on consignment, valued at.....	113,430.00
Fire insurance premia, account 1902.....	1,506.81
Sundry debtors.....	55,394.64
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	7,754.68
Cash in hand.....	3,368.79
Cash at factory.....	40.60
	\$650,696.12

The first garrison flag ever raised in the Philippines was hoisted on the 1st February at the Headquarters Post of Manila, with due ceremony.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the offices, Victoria Buildings, at noon on the 12th inst. Mr. J. Goosmann, in the absence of Mr. F. Henderson (chairman), presided, and there were present Messrs. E. J. Hughes, J. H. Cox (directors), J. R. Michael, E. B. Shepherd, T. H. Reid, C. Georg, and M. S. Northcote (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I regret that through the absence of Mr. Henderson I am compelled to take the chair at this meeting. The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, and with your permission I shall follow the usual course and take them as read. Owing to the condition of house property in Hongkong, we have considered it necessary, in the interests of the shareholders, to introduce a gradual increase in rent, which will account for the better dividend we are able to pay this year. All the figures appearing in the report and accounts explain themselves; in fact, the Company is run on such simple lines that I do not think I need detain you with any further remarks. If there are no questions I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. REID—I have very much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, and in doing so I should like to congratulate the management and directors on the very economical lines on which the Company is run. I see from the statement of accounts that the directors' fees amount to only \$150 and the commission to agents to \$965; I think the shareholders have every reason to be pleased with the manner in which the Company is managed, but in the forthcoming year I hope it will be the policy of the directors to encourage people to take their houses who are likely to remain as permanent tenants. It would be unbecoming of me, as a shareholder, to upbraid the directors for attempting to get the highest rent possible for the houses, but I think that rents have now reached a point where the directors may expect them to remain for some time to come, and by pursuing the policy I have mentioned the directors are likely to retain as tenants people likely to become, at least with some degree of certainty, permanent residents in the Colony. As a tenant as well as a shareholder, I would like to take the opportunity of again calling the attention of the directors to the fact that the water supply for Knutsford Terrace is exceedingly bad. This may be partly due to the inadequacy of the arrangements made by the Government for the supply of Kowloon, but in the opinion of some of the tenants it is not entirely due to that cause, and we hope that an attempt will be made to reorganise the water supply of the Terrace. With these few remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The CHAIRMAN—I have to thank Mr. Reid for the compliment he has paid to the management, and at the same time I may say that the suggestions put forward by him will have the consideration of the directors.

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. MICHAEL, seconded by Mr. REID, Messrs. Cox and Hughes were re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. T. Arnold and W. H. Gaskell were re-appointed auditors, on the proposal of Mr. MICHAEL, who was seconded by Mr. SHEPHERD.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

Lieut.-Colonel Retallick, on vacating the command of the Hongkong Regiment, is posted to the 45th Sikhs. Captain E. L. C. Berger, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, is appointed to be 2nd in command of the same regiment, with the temporary rank of Major, vice Major W. R. Little, Indian Staff Corps, deceased.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LD.

The following is the report of the Directors to the eleventh ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders to be held at the Offices of the Bank, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, on Saturday, 1st March, at 1 o'clock:

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now the pleasure to submit to you the accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

The gross profits, including \$9,002.58 brought forward from last year are \$255,486.43, which, after deducting all charges and allowing for bad and doubtful debts, leaves a net profit of \$149,196.55.

This the Directors propose to deal with as follows:—To pay a dividend of \$1.86 per share (in London 3/14) absorbing \$67,961.04, to place \$60,000 to reserve and to carry forward \$21,235.51.

Mr. J. Lauts retires in rotation from the Head Office Board and Mr. Buttery from the London Committee and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

The accounts at the Head Office have been audited by Messrs. J. H. Cox and R. C. Wilcox and in London by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Your obedient servant,

J. LAUTS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET,

31st December, 1901.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital, 750 fully paid founder's shares of £1 each (laid down in the East at exchange of 3s.)	5,000.00		
Capital, partly paid, £323,624 (laid down in the East at exchange of 3s.)	2,157,493.32		
Capital reserve fund	191,973.33		
Reserve fund	65,533.35		
	2,420,000.00		
Notes in circulation	474,325.00		
Fixed deposits and current accounts	600,453.41		
Loans payable	690,000.00		
Bills for collection and branch balances	379,183.18		
Drafts, acceptances and endorsements (bills re-discounted)	382,694.85		
Exchange adjustments less interest accrued	20,049.71		
Balance of profit and loss account	149,196.55		
	\$5,115,902.70		
ASSETS.		\$	c.
Cash on hand and at bankers	545,409.23		
Government securities belonging to the bank	292,826.82		
Bills receivable, loans and advances	2,330,388.59		
Bills for collection receivable and branch balances	1,932,278.06		
Furniture	15,000.00		
	\$5,115,902.70		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1901.

	\$	c.
Charges, directors' fees and salaries	106,289.88	
Amount to be placed to reserve fund	60,000.00	
Dividend account, proposed payment of \$1.68 per share on 40,453 shares (3 1/4 per share in London at exchange of 1 10 5-16)	67,961.04	
Balance to be carried forward to next account	21,235.51	
	149,196.55	
	\$255,486.43	

	\$	c.
Balance brought forward from last year	9,002.58	
Gross earnings for year ending 31st December, 1901	246,483.85	
	\$255,486.43	

On 1st January, 1902, our CAPITAL and RESERVE FUNDS will stand as follows:—

	\$	c.
Capital, fully paid founder's shares	5,000.00	
Capital, partly paid ordinary shares	2,157,493.32	
Capital, reserve fund	191,973.33	
Reserve fund	125,533.35	
	\$2,480,000.00	

We note with regret the death at New York on the 27th December of an old China resident, in the person of Mr. E. M. Smith, who succumbed to kidney trouble. Mr. Smith was in the early days with Messrs. Smith, Archer and Co., of which his brother was the head.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 6th February.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

MOK KWAN SHEK v. THE FOO KAT CHEONG.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—

In this case the plaintiff claims \$1,236 as to \$1,150 for money deposited in two sums of \$500 and \$650 and as to \$86, being the price of two tins of biscuit received by the defendant firm on behalf of the plaintiff. The defendant firm deny that these two sums were deposited or that they received the price of the biscuits, and state that such transactions (if any) were private transactions between the plaintiff and one Man Tai, a former accountant of the defendant firm who died on May 28th, 1900. The defendant firm admit that a sum of \$300 was deposited by the plaintiff as a sort of cover for goods supplied to customers introduced by the plaintiff, but they state that this was all repaid and that actually the plaintiff is indebted to them in some small sum not exceeding \$50. I have thought it better to give a written judgment, not on account of the importance of the case, but because the evidence was very voluminous and the exhibits very numerous; and I thought I could better condense on paper than try to carry it all in my head. In support of his claim the plaintiff produces a receipt (exhibit 1) and two letters (exhibits 2 and 7) all attached to folio 10 on the file. The defendant firm dispute exhibit 1 and admit exhibits 2 and 7, but state that they refer to the said deposit of \$300. The plaintiff denies the deposit of \$300 but states that he got a friend to advance that sum, but for what purpose does not appear. It cross-examination a letter (exhibit 5) was put to the plaintiff and he denied having written it, but admits the envelope. This exhibit is almost the most important thing in the whole case, as, if it is genuine, the plaintiff's case is at an end. He also admitted writing a letter (exhibit 8) in which four boxes of biscuits were referred to, though later on in his evidence he only refers to two boxes. He also admits having incurred expenses in the purchase of a concubine, but denies having obtained the money for the purpose from Man Tai. He also denies getting specific sums of \$10 and \$1.60 from Man Tai to pay Ching Kok Tai and Lam Wai Nam for goods supplied to plaintiff. Lam Wai Nam is, however, afterwards called as a witness and states that plaintiff did receive \$1.60 from Man Tai to pay him for shoes. The plaintiff also denies having offered to withdraw this action on terms, though a witness is afterwards called to speak to this offer. A man named Mak Shui (the plaintiff's friend) states that he lent \$300 to the defendant firm but received no receipt. On behalf of the defendant firm one Mok Man Cheung was produced as an expert in Chinese writing. His evidence was not by any means conclusive, but was evidently given with great fairness, and was on the whole against the plaintiff. For instance, he thinks the signatures on exhibits 5 and 8 are in the same writing, though there may be some variations in other characters. He also (with the same reservation) thinks that the signature to exhibit 3 (admitted by the plaintiff) is in the same writing as the signature to exhibit 5. The books of the defendant firm were on the whole well kept, and in them there is no reference to the alleged deposits of \$500 and \$650. A number of witnesses were called to speak to chops in various account books. Tong Ping Sai, the accountant who succeeded Man Tai, speaks of the deposit of \$300 by the plaintiff and of its repayment. Fok Shik Shang, the manager of the defendant firm, was called to show that it was no uncommon thing for the employees to have private dealings with Man Tai, and he stated that this was the case with both the plaintiff and himself. He also speaks of various payments made by Man Tai on behalf of the plaintiff. That is, roughly speaking, the evidence, and it seems to me that the plaintiff has not made out his case. The expert is against him on the subject of exhibit 5, and

as I have said before that is really a very important point. I have examined the chops as carefully as I can, but I do not care to base my judgment solely on small discrepancies in the impressions. I have seen chops from the same block show wide discrepancies, but even if it was the proper chop of the defendant firm the evidence before me is that there is no entry in the books of such deposits, which one would suppose there would be unless the idea of fraud had been conceived at the time of the deposit, and also evidence that no one except Ho Wai Bing had power to borrow money on behalf of the defendant firm, and that therefore Man Tai was not authorised to pledge the defendant's credit for money borrowed. There is also other evidence as to plaintiff's private dealings with Man Tai and on the balance of evidence I think the plaintiff has failed to convince me of the justice of this claim. I therefore give judgment for the defendant, and costs.

THE FORTHCOMING RACE MEETING.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE COURSE.

At the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club on the 5th October, one of the questions discussed was the situation of the three-quarter-mile starting-post. As everyone who has attended the Races knows, the start here was all on the turn, and it was just about as bad a place for a starting-post as could be found; in fact, it was almost impossible to get a fair start there, to quote the opinion expressed some months ago by a writer in these columns. A suggestion was made that the Race Club should take in a stretch of ground parallel with the road running behind the pavilion of the Football Club, so as to give a straight start for the three-quarter-mile races. In taking in this bit of ground it was pointed out that no one's rights would be interfered with, and that all the Race Club would have to do was to level a track from the dressing-shed of the Football Club to join the course. This has now been done, and the ground made ready for the Races on the 19th inst., so that every horse will have a chance, and the great advantage formerly secured from the inside position will be eliminated. The new starting-post will not interfere with the view of spectators, as everything can easily be seen from the stand. The start for the half-mile races is still "round the corner," but it is feared that it will have to remain so, it being impossible to make a straight half-mile track such as is seen on many other racecourses.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. TEAM v. NAVAL TEAM.

This match, played on the 8th inst., China New Year's Day, resulted in a narrow victory for the Naval team by 3 runs on the first innings. Both the sides were weak, and a number of untried men played. A few of the Club bats appeared to advantage, but Carter wrought havoc among the tail. The Navy, in spite of a good start, looked like losing, and wanted 21 to tie when the ninth wicket fell. Then, however, Tweedy and Shettle made a good stand, the latter exhibiting wonderful patience and nerve, while Tweedy attended to the scoring. The game was a tie when a lucky snick by Tweedy was misfielded in the slips and went to the boundary, amid great enthusiasm among the naval portion of the audience, which was assembled in large numbers. Shettle was bowled next over. The match served its purpose as a holiday fixture.

Scores and analysis:—

H.K.C.C.

Capt. Rotherham, R.W.F., b Scott	39
A. G. Ward, b Carter	22
W. Dixon, b Scott	11
Lieut. France-Bayhurst, R.W.F., c and b Tweedie	7
J. Hooper, c Goldsmith, b Scott	50
J. A. Woodgates, b Nimmo	29
Lieut. Vennables, R.W.F., c and b Carter	41
J. Brown, c May, b Scott	20
P. W. Goldring, not out	2
H. M. S. Man, b Carter	0
S. G. Newall, b Carter	0
Extras	9

Total 299

NAVY.			
J. Maxwell Scott, c Franco-Hayhurst, b			6
Dixon			80
Dr. Nimmo, c Man, b Woodgates			25
A. H. Oldham, c Goldring, b Woodgates			23
L. Raymond, run out			12
J. H. Orton, b Woodgates			10
H. O. Carter, c Man, b Woodgates			0
G. C. Goldsmith, b Woodgates			7
A. De K. L. May, c Dixon, b Woodgates			20
G. G. Knight, b Woodgates			31
H. J. Tweedy, not out			0
M. Shettle, b Woodgates			14
Extras			233

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H.K.C.C.			
Carter	13.5	1	72
Raymond	5	—	23
Scott	15	1	75
Tweedie	5	—	14
Nimmo	4	—	32
NAVY.			
Franco-Hayhurst	14	2	53
Dixon	19	2	77
Woodgates	19.2	4	63
Ward	2	—	26

FOOTBALL.

CLUB ASSOCIATION TEAM v. CLUB RUGBY TEAM.

These teams met at Happy Valley on the 10th inst. in an Association holiday fixture. The teams were:—

Association—Kew; Forrest and Worcester; Jenkins, Bonnar, and Howard; Cox, Lee, Graham, Edwards, and Kyshe.

Rugby—Wilson; Russell and Johnson; Pierce, Hallifax, and Sandford; Robertson, Jordan, McMurtrie, Danby and Clarke.

Referee—Mr. F. Browne.

The opening passages of the game were fast and very spirited. Before many minutes had passed the Association team had got to close quarters with the Rugby defence and as the result of a scrimmage in front of goal a soft shot was sent in against Wilson, who let it slip through between his hands and the post. From the centre kick McMurtrie led his front rank up the field and had a shot at an open goal but drove right into Kew's hands. Not long afterwards he succeeded in scoring with a swift slanting shot. Play continued fast. The next point was a splendid goal by Jenkins, who carried the ball down the field himself, and beat Wilson with a long shot. There was no further scoring in the first half. The second half was very hotly contested, the Rugby team drawing level close on time through a hard kick-in by McMurtrie. The game lasted 90 minutes.

Full time score—Association team, 2 goals; Rugby team, 2 goals.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

President.—The Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, C.M.G.

Committee.—Messrs. Wm. Farmer (Chairman), R. Aitken, A. Cameron, J. W. Gloyn, T. Grimshaw, W. Hardwick, A. McKirdy, W. McPherson, Jno. Rodger, D. Smillie and W. Smith.

Referee.—Mr. Alec. Rodger.

Judges.—Messrs. J. Blake and J. Rodger.

Time Keepers.—Messrs. C. Lesbirel and F. Howell.

Clerks of the Course.—Messrs. W. Hardwick and D. Smillie.

Handicappers.—Messrs. A. McKirdy, J. W. Gloyn, and F. H. White.

Stewards.—Messrs. J. Galbreath and J. Gillespie.

Organisers of Children's Races.—Messrs. Jas. Lohead and Tanner.

Lap Scorers.—Messrs. W. Farmer and E. Duffett, R.N.

Starter.—Mr. R. Aitken.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. A. McKirdy.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. R. H. Stephenson.

Asst. Hon. Secretary.—Mr. W. McPherson.

In fine, seasonable weather, but before a sparse attendance of spectators, the above sports were held on the 7th inst. on the grounds of the Taikoo Club at Quarry Bay. This fixture

which is an entirely new one in the Colony, has been organised with the object of establishing a club which shall hold an annual athletic meeting every year for the purpose of promoting that healthy rivalry in sport so desirable in a Colony such as Hongkong, where the community has to depend so greatly on itself for the pastimes that go to add enjoyment to existence. The programme was an attractive one of twelve events, including bicycle, flat, and hurdle races, and although the attendance, as has been said, was not large, the onlookers made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The interval between each event was brief, but was pleasantly whiled away by the excellent performances of the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; in the grounds, too, a couple of amateur clowns, grotesquely attired, contributed their quota to the general scheme for the entertainment of the spectators and the passing of a pleasant afternoon. The prizes were displayed on a table placed on the field, and made an extremely handsome appearance: they were presented to the successful competitors at the close of the sports by Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, whose services were recognised by a vote of thanks.

Appended are the results:—

220 YDS. FLAT RACE HANDICAP. 1st Prize presented by Messrs. W. Brewer & Co. 2nd Prize presented by Messrs. A. Chee & Co. 3rd Prize presented by E. Gampert, Esq.

F. K. Tata	1
W. Maxfield	2
F. D. Bain	3

TWO MILE BICYCLE RACE HANDICAP (Open to Non-First Prize-winners only). First Prize presented by Messrs. McKirdy & Co. 2nd Prize presented by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

J. Bailie	1
R. C. Witchell	2
T. Hoskins	3

HALF MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP. 1st Prize presented by "An Old Sport." 2nd Prize presented by the Hongkong Cricket Club. 3rd Prize presented by Messrs. W. Powell, Ltd.

F. D. Bain	1
J. J. Watson	2
J. P. Jordan	3

THREE MILE BICYCLE RACE HANDICAP. 1st Prize presented by Tsang A. Kong, Esq. 2nd Prize presented by D. E. Brown, Esq.

T. Shand	1
J. Gloyn	2
T. Benning	3

100 YARDS HURDLE HANDICAP. 1st Prize presented by the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G. 2nd Prize presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.

J. P. Jordan	1
H. W. Sayer	2
A. R. Grieve	3

TWO MILE BICYCLE RACE HANDICAP. (Open to Competitors of 30 years of age or over). 1st Prize presented by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. 2nd Prize presented by Messrs. J. P. Cottam & Co.

J. Gloyn	1
T. Shand	2
R. A. Ferguson	3

100 YARDS FLAT RACE HANDICAP. 1st Prize presented by Messrs. Falconer & Co. 2nd Prize presented by R. H. B. Mitchell, Esq.

F. D. Bain	1
J. P. Jordan	2
A. R. Grieve	3

LADIES' NOMINATION RACE. 1st Prize presented by L. Spatz, Esq., and Friends. 2nd Prize presented by Messrs. Sennett Freres. Winner's Prize presented by The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. Conditions:—Start from East side of track, run across the green to Lady Nominator, who pins on their breast a rosette, run back to bicycle rack, mount and ride once round the track; ride on to the green again between two flags; find umbrella with colours corresponding to rosette, open umbrella, mount and ride once round the track home, with open umbrella in hand and rosette on breast. (Umbrellas to become the property of competitors.)

H. W. Sayer	1
F. H. Tata	2

FIVE MILE BICYCLE RACE HANDICAP. 1st Prize presented by Messrs. Madar and Farmer. 2nd Prize presented by H. P. White, Esq. 3rd Prize presented by Messrs. A. Ling & Co.

T. Benning	1
J. Bailie	2
J. Gloyn	3

ONE MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP. 1st Prize the "Tai Yenk-Fong" Cup, presented by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. 2nd Prize presented by Messrs. Cheong Lee & Co. 3rd Prize presented by A. Kam, Esq.

H. A. Seth	1
J. D. Kinnaird	2
F. E. Ellis	3

TWO MILE BICYCLE RACE. (SCRATCH). (With Lap Prize) 1st prize presented by the Taikoo Club. 2nd prize presented by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Lap Prize presented by Messrs. Kruse & Co. The Lap Prize will be given to the Competitor who first passes a mark on the track the most times in the race. The position of the mark known to the Committee only.

A. McKirdy	1
T. Benning	2

HALF MILE FLAT RACE (SCRATCH.) Open to Army, Navy, Volunteers and Police. 1st Prize, Trophy value \$20; 2nd Prize, Trophy value \$10; 3rd Prize, Trophy value \$5.

Bandsman Andrews, R.W.F.	1
J. G. Cowie, H.M.S. Pique	2
Jee Crabbe, A.B.	3

The Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Bandmaster J. H. Moir, played the following selections during the afternoon:—

Scotch March	
Selection	"Belle of New York."
Overture	"Masienello."
Selection	"Mikado."
Walse	"Mimosa."
Selection	"Casino Girl."
Lancers	"Duke of Fife."
"GOD SAVE THE KING."	

PROPOSED NEW ATHLETIC CLUB.

In our report of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Sports at Quarry Bay we do not deal at any length with the circumstances responsible for the holding of a fixture that promises to mark a new and very important era in the history of athletics in the Colony. For no apparent reason, out-door sports in past years have been neglected so much that nowadays their existence is only marked by an occasional gathering at Happy Valley, the annual New Year fixture of the Taikoo Club, and the galas held once or twice during the year in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club. These meetings are always interesting, but their programme of events never cover a sufficiently wide field, and there is allowed to lie fallow a great deal of talent of the kind wanted to impart brightness and interest to every-day life in a Colony such as this, where the community's possibilities of amusement and recreation depend so greatly upon itself. In order, if possible, to arouse the necessary enthusiasm, a committee of local gentlemen has been formed, with Mr. W. Farmer as chairman, and steps are now being taken to set out-door sports and athletics in the Colony on a definite footing. Some thirteen or fourteen years ago a similar movement resulted in the formation of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Club, with the then Governor as president and the Hon. C. P. Chater as vice-president. Public interest in the movement, however, was not sustained, and the Club lapsed for want of support. In the face of such a disheartening result, it was not surprising that matters were allowed to drift back into the old channel, and so they were allowed to run, or rather drag, until quite recently, when the effort which resulted in the organising of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Sports was made. With the first attempt to constitute a club, overtures were made to the Government for the possession of a piece of land for the purposes of the new body, and a slice of the new Wongneichong Recreation Grounds was granted. This ground, however, was never claimed, and the V.R.C. have meantime been exercising their privilege to use it by holding occasional sports thereon. Now that the latest scheme for the development of sport in the colony has assumed tangible shape, it is proposed to at once set about the regaining of

this ground and the providing of it with all the necessary requirements—bicycle-track, cinder-path, and a straight track of 120 yards. It is hoped to hold meetings, under A. A. A. rules, once or twice every year.

It is gratifying to note that the scheme is receiving the hearty support of the community in general, in proof of which it is only necessary to mention that the prizes in connection with Friday's experimental meeting were collected by Mr. Farmer in two days. If the practical sympathy of the Government can be secured, the promoters of the movement feel sure that it will have the success it deserves.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All units paraded at Headquarters at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th inst., but it was half-an-hour later before a start was made for Murray Pier, where steam-launches were waiting to convey the men to Laichikok. The parade numbered only a little over a hundred, and might easily have been bigger, Saturday being a general holiday. Major Chapman was in command. At Laichikok the forenoon was taken up with skirmishing work, the force being divided and one party attacking the other. The two parties, however, did not meet, and the defenders had simply to stand by in readiness for an attack that never came; the attacking party, on the other hand, were taken all over the hills, arriving within striking distance just in time for tiffin. The idea was a good one, but time was too short to permit of its being adequately carried out. In the afternoon the various companies had practice in target-firing, the shooting in all cases being very good.

On Sunday, the Field Battery shot off their annual musketry course at the Tai Hang Range; there was a record attendance of members, and the time spent at each range being much longer than would otherwise have been the case, a light luncheon was served. Bombardier Hance had the best aggregate score. The Stonecutters' Rifle Range was placed at the disposal of "B" and "D" Companies, the former shooting off on Sunday and the latter yesterday.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

COMMODORE'S CUP—2ND CLASS.

Payne and Maid Marian sailed off their tie for this Cup on Saturday, the 1st inst., the course being round the Beacon at Lyemmoon (port), Kowloon Rock (port), and Meyer's East Buoy (starboard); 10½ miles. Both boats got away to a good start, Maid Marian being first over the line, and in the light northerly air she gradually increased her lead. Off North Point the wind was blowing quite fresh, and Payne came almost up to her rival, but by the time the Beacon was reached Maid Marian was again leading by half a minute. It was a beat through a nasty sea to Kowloon Rock, both boats having quite as much sail as they could carry; Payne did not seem to go as well as usual, sagging away to leeward far more than her rival, and having to make two boards over to the north shore before she could fetch the mark as compared with Maid Marian's one: she was five minutes behind when rounding the rock. Both boats, keeping their distance, made the run to Meyer's East Buoy at a tremendous pace, the race ending with a reach when Maid Marian further increased her lead. Payne finished five and a half minutes astern, thus winning a fast-sailed race with three minutes of her time allowance in hand.

Official times:—

	H.	M.	S.	Nett.
Maid Marian	3	45	00	3 45 00
Payne	3	50	32	3 42 00

EIGHTH CLUB RACE—1ST CLASS.

On Sunday, the 2nd, the 8th Club Race was sailed. The course was round the Lyemmoon Beacon and the North Fairway Buoy, leaving both to port. The tide was flood and the wind of fair strength, but unfortunately from the North, making the course a reach both ways, and as usual with a North wind here it varied considerably both in force and direction in different parts of the harbour.

In the 1st class *Alannah*, *Bonito*, and *Gloria* turned out. The first two crossed the line together, *Alannah* to windward. *Gloria* was

somewhat later starting and never showed up prominently throughout the race. For a considerable distance there was little to choose between the leaders, but after passing North Point, *Alannah*, whose balloon foresail was serving her far better than *Bonito's*, got away and obtained a substantial lead. Near the Beacon the wind was much more Easterly and *Bonito* by luffing before she got out of the true wind gained considerably. *Alannah* went about to round the Beacon rather too soon and being badly served by the wind had to make a short hitch to clear the mark; this let *Bonito* right up to her and the two rounded together. On the long reach to the next mark *Alannah* after a luffing match or two with *Bonito* slowly but surely drew away, and by the time the Police Pier was reached she had a lead of a couple of minutes or more. Shortly afterwards she nearly threw the race away by making for the South Fairway Buoy instead of the North. But luck was with her and she got a lift of wind on the leeward side of a line of moored steamers, which put her well up into the right course, while *Bonito* on the windward side of the same steamers lay becalmed. The remainder of the race was uneventful. *Bonito* tried for a fluke and not getting it let *Alannah* increase her lead. The starter being for some reason absent from his post until the 2nd class were finishing, the times given are not official, but were taken on board the *Alannah*.

	H.	M.	S.	Marks.	Total.
<i>Alannah</i>	3	19	0	10	62
<i>Bonito</i>	3	22	6	4	46
<i>Gloria</i>	3	28	29	1	4

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Erica led for about half way, but was passed by *Colleen*.

Times at finish:—

	H.	M.	S.	Marks.	Total.
<i>Colleen</i>	3	23	17	10	40
<i>Erica</i>	3	25	0	4	23
<i>Kathleen</i>	3	27	1	1	10
<i>Min</i>	3	28	37	0	2

EIGHTH CLUB RACE—2ND CLASS.

Three boats came out in this class. The start was a mere drifting match, as just before gun-fire the wind fell very light, and spoiled what would otherwise have been a close and interesting start. *Chanticleer* was first away, and picking up the breeze a minute or more before *Payne* and *Maid Marian*, she drew well ahead, and gained an advantage which she maintained throughout the race. *Payne* was next away, but was quickly overhauled by *Maid Marian*. At the Beacon, *Maid Marian*, by rounding closely, gained considerably from *Payne*, and was two and a half minutes ahead, but before reaching North Point she ran into a calm, and *Payne* came right up and passed her; however, she sailed through *Payne's* lee, and was in second place when off the Police Pier at Kowloon. *Chanticleer* lost somewhat to the other boats after this, but never sufficiently to put her position in doubt, and she rounded the Fairway Buoy with a lead of two and a half minutes. There was no change in the order from here to the finish, but *Payne* fell astern, whilst *Maid Marian* came a little closer to *Chanticleer*, who crossed the line first, having sailed a steady race throughout; however, she could not save her time from *Payne*.

Finishing times:—

	H.	M.	S.	Nett.	Marks.	Total.
<i>Chanticleer</i>	3	39	5	3 39 10	4	22
<i>Maid Marian</i>	3	41	7	3 1 7	1	4
<i>Payne</i>	3	43	21	3 32 31	10	34

There would seem to be some dissatisfaction among the members of the Korean Customs staff owing to the scheme of salaries. "Wages," it is said, "are paid by sympathy and not according to ability." For instance, a boy who has just left school and has no practical experience, is at once appointed to the rank of assistant at a high salary, while those who have served for many years and are well acquainted with the routine of Customs work are so badly paid that they find it difficult to make both ends meet. If this statement is correct, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. McLeavy Brown, who still, we understand, retains control as Customs Commissioner, does not seek to introduce a reform in the system of salaries.

THE GASTON-BENNING BICYCLE RACE.

Gaston, the winner of this race, who is employed on board the steamer *Empress of India* and is said to have made a very good reputation as a professional cyclist in the States, some few weeks ago issued a challenge to ride anyone in the Colony a five-mile bicycle race for a silver cup and a side-bet for anything up to \$500. It was his desire to compete on the 7th inst. in the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Sports, but as these were open to amateurs only it was impossible for him to enter. However, a number of sporting gentlemen in the Colony determined to meet Gaston on his own ground, and they accepted the challenge and arranged the match which was decided on the 10th inst. Benning won the toss and took the outside position. Gaston, a short but well-built youngster, hung behind when the pistol cracked and dropped to the rear of his opponent's wheel, his evident purpose being to let Benning make the pace. This position he maintained up to about the twelfth lap, when Benning spurred and attempted to shake off Gaston; the latter, however, responded gamely, and immediately closed the gap. Thereafter Benning rode a steady race, holding himself in for a final dash. This came in the twenty-ninth lap, but Gaston hung on tenaciously and when half the lap had been covered passed Benning as though the latter were standing. The local man did his best to close up, but Gaston fairly ran away from him and rode in an easy winner. The time for the race, 14 mins. 28 2/5 secs., is not at all good, comparatively speaking. Benning covering the same distance on Friday in 13 mins. 56 secs.

Previous to this event, a two-mile bicycle handicap race took place between—J. Baillie (scratch), T. Shand (scratch), F. M. Roz, Pereira (100 yds.), W. Smith (150 yds.), T. Hoskins (150 yds.), and A. Cameron (150 yds.), the result being—1, Hoskins; 2, Baillie; 3, Cameron. Time, 5 mins. 23 secs.

WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST FEBRUARY.

	1901.	1902.
	Below overflow.	Below overflow.
Tytam	25 ft. 3½ in.	50 ft. 1 in.
Pokfulam	10 ft. 8 in.	34 ft. 0 in.
Wongnaicheong	22 ft. 2 in.	43 ft. 9½ in.
	STORAGE GALLONS.	
	1901.	1902.
Tytam	24,365,000	87,220,000
Pokfulam	42,860,000	4,100,000
Wongnaicheong	8,418,000	166,000

Total 255,643,000 91,486,000
CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1901.

	1901.	1902.
Consumption	107,199,000	66,178,000 gallons
Estimated population	210,000	212,300
Consumption per head per day	16.5	10. gallons

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

	1901.	1902.
Consumption	11,040,000	10,426,000 gallons
Estimated population	28,900	54,200
Consumption per head per day	12.3	6.2 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says:—A proposal to import coolies from Japan for the new riksha service in Manila has been under consideration by the Municipal Board, which was, it is stated officially informed by the Japanese Consul that the laws of the country prohibit the emigration of coolies. It would be interesting to know where this law is to be found. The real objection, doubtless, is that Japanese abroad do not like to see their countrymen engaged in this occupation.

HONGKONG.

The local A.D.C. is advertising a Smoking Concert on Saturday week. The programme will be published later on. We are glad to see this sign of the activity of Hongkong amateur actors, who have had many difficulties to contend with of late.

Nine large matsheds, the property of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and used in connection with their reclamation works at Quarry Bay, were burned to the ground on the 11th inst. The outbreak, needless to say, is attributed to cracker-firing.

Writes a correspondent:—Trust that, if the operation of removing the Clock Tower to Blake Pier is to be much longer delayed, the authorities will see to the improvement of the light which presently illuminates (?) the dials. After sundown it is impossible to tell what time it is at a distance of more than fifty yards.

In reference to the question of the water supply, alluded to elsewhere, we are pleased to announce that the water authorities have under consideration a scheme for importing water from the New Territory to Hongkong, to be supplied, we believe, at a cheap rate, to the inhabitants of the thickly-populated districts which have for weeks past been deprived of their regular allowance.

The following returns of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during January, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are published in the *Gazette*:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,178,700	1,700,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	9,655,854	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	446,800	170,000

Total \$13,281,444 \$6,850,000

It is much to be regretted, a correspondent writes to us to say, that the International Polo Tournament for Cups presented by Mr. W. A. Cruikshank, which was fixed for Saturday and Monday next, has had to be postponed owing to a series of accidents to ponies and to the indisposition of some of the best players. The Scots are the only people able to put a team in the field, and they are prepared to play the World on Saturday. The Hon. Secretary is endeavouring to get together a team to beat them. Play commences at 4.30 p.m.

The increased numbers who were present on the Parade Ground on the 12th inst. to hear the military band music was the best thanks that could be accorded His Excellency the Acting Governor for instituting this welcome and pleasant form of entertainment. On this occasion, the performers were the Hongkong Regiment Band and the Pipe Band of the H.K.S.B.R.A.: both acquitted themselves well. The Pipers and Drummers marched round the grounds as they played. Major-General and Lady Gascoigne were present during the performance.

On the 11th inst. in the Chaplain's Room, H. M. Naval Yard, a tea and concert were given under the auspices of the Royal Temperance Society. A splendid programme of music had been arranged by Mr. A. Cunningham; those taking part being Misses Weatherston (violin and piano) and King (piano), Mrs. A. Cunningham, Messrs. Arthur, Cunningham, and Coster, and Masters E. and W. Hagen. The audience, about 100 strong, vociferously applauded the performers—the Masters Hagen being special favourites. The piano was kindly lent for the occasion by the Robinson Piano Co.

The police report that on the 11th inst. while Artillery practice was being carried on at Stonecutters' Island, a shell burst over a dust-boat and injured the occupants, three coolies. The boat was somewhat badly damaged, but did not sink, and the coolies, whose injuries were not of a serious nature, were resound and ultimately sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. A piece of the exploded shell was found in the boat. It is not quite clear how the accident happened, as the dust-boats, on their journeys to and from Gindrinkers' Bay, generally keep in-shore. The boat, of course, may have drifted into the line of fire, but in such a contingency the supposition is natural that firing would be discontinued until it got clear.

There are six trained Sanitary Inspectors now in Hongkong, in place of the one solitary inspector hitherto engaged here.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. S. B. C. Ross has passed his final examination in Cantonese.

A local amateur of racing says that this year's meeting looks as open as possible, and that there are absolutely no 'certainties.'

Mr. A. Mackie, Chief Inspector of Police, who on the 11th inst. completed the unprecedented record of thirty years' service in the Force, has reengaged for a further term of five years.

A big gambling raid by Inspector Collett, Wanchai Police Station (No. 2) who arrested altogether 78 Chinamen, has resulted in fines and forfeitures amounting to nearly \$1,000.

Several members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps who are leaving the Colony at an early date are, we understand, to represent the Corps at the Coronation ceremony in London in June.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 127 non-Chinese and 43 Chinese to the former and 45 non-Chinese and 1,997 Chinese to the latter institution.

The cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week were:—diphtheria 1 (fatal); enteric 1 (fatal); small-pox 1 (a Chinese case imported from Singapore on the s.s. *Hong Bee*).

With reference to the rumour that the Volunteer Corps is to be represented at the Coronation ceremony in London in June, we are enabled to state that there is no likelihood of men being specially selected for that purpose. As we reported on the 12th inst., there is in official circles a feeling in favour of asking those members of the Corps who are likely to be in London in June to take part in the Coronation procession, but nothing definite has as yet been arranged.

The French cruiser *Styx* left on the 7th inst. for Saigon.

On the 11th inst. the U.S.S. *Brooklyn* left for Manila and the French cruiser *Chasseloup Laubat* for Saigon.

H.M.S. *Orlando* went out for a cruise on the 12th inst.

The U.S. monitor *Monadnock* went out on a cruise on the 13th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A telegram to the *Shanghai Times* dated Peking, 6th inst., says:—Captain Brewster has been appointed to relieve Major Robinson, of the Ninth U.S. Infantry, in command of the U.S. Legation Guard at Peking.

The Labuan and Borneo correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* says:—From all sides come in complaints of the heavy taxation. The popular "stengah" is now almost unknown in Borneo owing to the tax on soda-water. In Sandakan it is not considered "the proper thing" to take soda-water even if offered.

Despatches received in Shanghai from the North state that the anti-missionary riot at Pinglo, Kansu, last December, in which at least one Roman Catholic priest was killed and one badly injured by a hostile mob, not counting converts who were either killed or wounded, originated through a dispute between Mahomedans and Romanist converts. The Mahomedans were aided by the masses and the Roman Catholics got the worst. The district magistrate of Pinglo, Li Sui-ting, has captured five of the alleged murderers of the priest and converts, only one of the former being a Mahomedan. Tung Fuhsiang's hand in the riot is denied.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 1st inst. says:—There was a very pretty wedding at the English Church this morning, that of the Rev. G. A. Baubury, M.A., of the Church Missionary Society, Hongkong, with Miss Alice Clayton of the Zenana Mission, Foochow. The Church was tastefully, though simply, decorated for the occasion. The Rev. L. Lloyd, assisted by the Rev. J. Martin, officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. William Muller and Dr. Wilkinson acted as best man. Miss Cooper, P.S.A., and Miss Faithfull-Davies were the bridesmaids. After the ceremony a large company assembled at the residence of Mr. Muller, where congratulations and good wishes were tendered to the happy couple.

The *Siam Observer* understands that upon hearing the melancholy news of the death of M. Rolin-Jaequemyns, the King of Siam granted a pension to the widow and another smaller pens on to the daughter of the late Minister. This might be regarded as a singularly fitting inauguration of the new Pension Act.

A decree was issued from Peking on the 30th ult., in the name of the Empress Dowager, to the following effect:—We have a memorial from the Grand Secretary, Yung Lu, praying that he be permitted to resign all the important positions to which he has been appointed by us. Now, Yung Lu is a most loyal and careful Minister in whom we have for many years placed our full confidence, and who, in spite of the terrible storm of unpleasant criticism raised against him during the late Boxer movement was able to abstain from taking part in the movement from beginning to end; and although, by his great efforts, the political situation has been assured, yet the wound inflicted upon the country by the late troubles is still fresh and has to be healed with special care. Thus the present is just the time when one and all of our Ministers should exert themselves to the utmost in assisting us to improve the administration of the country. How could Yung Lu feel at ease to part with us at such a juncture? We, therefore, hereby announce that we have decided not to accede to his request.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	23,472,695	21,778,617
Kobe	—	—
Hiogo	12,299,300	13,907,750
	35,771,995	35,686,367

SILK.

CANTON, 1st February:—Re-reels.—A purchase of 20 bales No. 1 is reported at \$620. Filatures.—During the earlier part of the fortnight under review, a considerable business has been done, two or three firms buying eagerly all desirable parcels on offer. The total settlements for the fortnight amount to 1,000 bales, and the advance realised is \$20 to \$30 per picul. Stocks are now very small and well held, and the very high prices asked have checked further transactions. Short-reels.—Though the market is rather quiet, a little better demand has set in lately, and 300 to 400 bales have changed hands. Waste.—The market has been fairly active with a good demand for all grades. Buyers are anxious to operate, but business is rendered very difficult by the reticence of holders and the high prices asked.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	—	—
Yokohama	18,420	16,378
	18,420	16,378

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	—	—
Yokohama	32,882	15,673
	32,882	15,673

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 14th February.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 14th February.—The market has not been opened on account of the China New Year, and the prices are the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$8.48 to \$8.52	pel.
do. " 2, White	7.50 to 7.55	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	5.95 to 6.00	"
do. " 2, Brown	5.85 to 5.90	"
Swatow, No. 1, White	8.35 to 8.40	"
do. " 1, White	7.35 to 7.40	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown	5.90 to 5.95	"
do. " 2, Brown	5.75 to 5.80	"
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.50 to 12.55	"
Shekloong	10.20 to 10.25	"

RICE.

HONGKONG, 14th February.—The market has not been opened on account of the China New Year, and the prices are the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.70 to 2.75
" Round, Good quality	3.85 to 3.90
" Long	4.05 to 4.10
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.90 to 2.95
" Garden, " No. 1	3.30 to 3.35
" White.....	3.85 to 3.90
" Fine Cargo	4.15 to 4.20

OPIMUM.

HONGKONG, 14th February.—Old Malwa was in great request, while New was more or less out of favour. Business was done at the following rates:—

New	at \$880
2 years'	" 940
3 "	" 950
4/5 "	" 960

Bengal.—A large business was done since our last and prices also advanced to \$915 for New Patna and New Benares. We close, however, with a quiet market.

Persian.—No business is reported in this. Quotations remain nominally at \$600.

STOCK.

Patna	3,085
Benares	358
Malwa	436
Persian	3,332½

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 14th February.—Only a limited business has taken place, market closing quiet. Stock, about 7,500 bales

Bombay.....	21.00 to 21.50 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon.....	21.50 to 23.50 "
and Dacca.....	"
Shanghai and Japanese.....	29.00 to 29.50 "
Hongchow and Ningpo.....	29.00 to 29.50 "
Sale: 270 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 14th January:—The market has not yet opened, but the few bales noted below may be considered as "Complimentary" or New Year Settlements, and are no indication of the market. The outlook, however, is far from discouraging, and in repeating our late quotations must advise that they are stronger. The turn that the next week or two will bring forth in Shanghai on resumption of business is looked forward to with impatience, as on it depends in a great measure the tone of our market and the re-arrangement of values.

Local Manufacture:—No business has been reported in the products of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mills.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing doing.

Raw Cotton:—The holidays have greatly interfered with business, and with the exception of 200 bales good to superfine Bengal booked for the New Year at from \$21½ to \$23½ the market has remained practically closed. Stocks are steadily accumulating by incessant heavy arrivals and now aggregate close up on 10,000 bales out of which about 2,000 are now being shipped off to Japan. There has been nothing done in Chinese Cotton. Quotations are Indian \$18 to \$23½ and China \$28 to 30.

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs 137½ for T/T and Rs. 137½ for Post, on Shanghai 72½ and on Yokohama 11½ per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended 9th instant, viz.:—

Indian Total sales 5,969 bales, comprising 225 bales of No. 10s., 1,350 bales of No. 10s., 150 bales of No. 12s., 780 bales of No. 16s., and 3,404 bales of No. 20s., prices showing little or no alterations from those last given and market closing steady. The unsold stock was estimated at 32,000 bales.

Japanese:—Market firm and sales of about 1,500 bales are recorded on the basis of Tls. 85 to 88 for No. 16s., and Tls. 87 to 89 for No. 20s.

Local:—Market steady, about 1,000 bales changing hands on the basis of Tls. 78 to 80 for No. 10s., Tls. 81 to 82 for No. 12s., Tls. 82 to 84 for No. 14s., and Tls. 84 to 86 for No. 16s.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 14th February.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 1250 bales No. 10 at \$92 to \$94.50, 850 bales No. 12 at \$92.50 to \$95.50, 600 bales No. 16 at \$100 to \$107, 1550 bales No. 20 at \$101 to \$117. Grey Shirtings: 900 pieces 8½ lbs. 3 Dogs at \$3.77½. White Shirtings: 500 pieces X 6 at \$4.65, 500 pieces

Blue Dragon at \$6.15, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.30. T-Cloth: 375 pieces 7 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.92½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Red Stag at \$3.20, 300 pieces 8 lbs. V. V. at \$3.40, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Shoemaker at \$2.75, 750 pieces 7 lbs. B B at \$2.85, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.92½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Red Stag at \$3.20.

METAL.—Quicksilver: 200 flasks at \$151.50 to arrive, 100 flasks at \$170.50 to arrive. Nail Rod Iron: 1,000 bundles 1.6 at \$4.35. Hoop Iron: 1,500 bundles at \$6 to arrive.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$77.00 to \$118.00
English Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.....	2.10 to 2.20
7 lbs.....	2.25 to 2.50
8.4 lbs.....	2.90 to 3.55
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.70 to 4.65
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	2.40 to 2.70
58 to 60 ".....	3.15 to 4.10
64 to 66 ".....	4.20 to 5.00
Fine.....	5.20 to 7.40
Book-folds.....	4.30 to 6.50
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.25
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.) Only.....	1.70 to 1.80
7 lbs. (32 ").....	2.00 to 2.30
6 lbs. (32 ") Mexs.....	2.00 to 2.15
7 lbs. (32 ").....	2.80 to 3.30
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.).....	3.00 to 3.55
Drills, English—40 yds. 13½ to 14 lbs.....	4.00 to 6.75

FANCY COTTONS.—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.....	1.50 to 4.65
Brocades—Dyed.....	— to —

DAMASKS.—

	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted.....	0.18 to 0.15
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.22 to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.21 to 0.28

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.25 to 2.50

WOOLLENS.—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.65 to 2.00
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.25 to 3.00

	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.....	6.50 to 8.10
Assorted.....	6.60 to 8.20
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.00 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches.....	12.00 to 16.00
Assorted.....	8.00 to 9.00

Orleans—Plain..... 8.00 to 9.00

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs..... 4.00 to 8.50

METALS.—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod.....	4.30 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.).....	4.35 to —
Swedish Bar.....	6.90 to —
Small Round Rod.....	4.75 to —
Hoop ½ to 1 1/2 in.....	5.90 to —
Wire, 15 25.....	8.50 to —
Old Wire Rope.....	2.50 to —
Pig Non.....	35.50 to 38.50
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop.....	8.00 to —
Australian.....	8.00 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.....	38.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.....	38.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.....	38.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	39.00 to —
Tin.....	68.50 to —

Tin-Plates..... 8.00 to —

Steel ½ to ¾..... 5.90 to —

SUNDRIES.—

	per picul
Quicksilver.....	171.00 to —

Window Glass..... 6.50 to —

Kerosene Oil..... 2.05 to —

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Bingo Maru (str.).
FOR LONDON.—Parramatta (str.), Bingo Maru (str.), Glengarry (str.), Ajax (str.), Idomeneus (str.), Ulysses (str.), Antenor (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Tantalus (str.), Tydeus (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—Saluzie (str.), Bingo Maru (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—Hamburg (str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Königsberg (str.), O. Ferd. Laeis (str.), Andalusia (str.), Bamberg (str.).

FOR TRIESTE.—China (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Duke of Fife (str.), Kaga Maru (str.), Kaisow (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.), Athenian (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Arab (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—Strathgyle (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—Hillglen (str.), Indrani (str.).

FOR PORTLAND (Or.).—Indrapura (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Changsha (str.).

Kasuga Maru (str.), Guthrie (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—Mike Maru (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—Laisang (str.).

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—Normida (str.).

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 14th February.—Business during the interval under review has been much interfered with by the Chinese New Year holidays, and there are not many transactions to report. The chief features have been the jump in Hongkong Fires, and to some extent, the advance in Indos, though in the latter it is doubtful if much actual business has resulted.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at \$612½ and more can be placed. The London quotation is unchanged at £63. 10s. 0d. Nationals have been done at \$27½ and are wanted.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are wanted at \$345. China Traders have been sold at \$56 and \$56½, and shares are on offer at \$57. North Chinas have sold at Tls. 190 and are wanted. Cantons are wanted at \$155.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs advanced rapidly on it becoming known that a dividend of \$35 would be recommended, and sales at various rates up to \$400 are reported, the market closing with buyers at \$397½. Chinas have sold and are wanted at \$90.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have dropped to \$36½ at which sales have been effected, and more shares can be placed. Indo-Chinas have been affected by the reports of a powerful Shanghai combination organised to deal with this stock, and the rate has been raised to \$145 at which however shares are now obtainable. In China Manilas a small sale has been disclosed at \$50. Douglasses are on offer at \$41. Star Ferrys (old) have sold at \$23, and a few more are wanted. The new issue is quiet at \$9. Shell Transports unchanged at £2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at \$143. Luzons have been parted with at \$35, and more shares are wanted.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold, and are wanted at \$4½. Charbonnages can be placed at \$525. Jelebus are obtainable at \$4. Raubs quiet at \$9.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are on offer at \$280, and Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves at \$97. New Amoy Docks are wanted at \$30.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$182. Kowloon Lands are quiet at \$31 on the dividend of \$1.80 per share for 1901 paid yesterday. West Points are unchanged at \$60 sellers. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$12½ and more shares are wanted. Hongkong Hotels have sold at \$134. Orientes are weak at \$52½ sellers.

COTTON MILLS.—We have heard of no business under this head, and quotations are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have sold and are wanted at \$21. China Borneos have dropped to \$33 with sellers. Watsons can be obtained at \$15. Fenwicks have receded to \$47½ sellers. Ices have improved to \$208 sales and further buyers. Tramways have again advanced to \$320 with buyers. Steam Water-bats can probably be placed at \$8. Watkins have been done at \$10 and more are wanted. China Providents are wanted at \$9.30.

MEMOS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, ordinary half-yearly meeting tomorrow, the 15th instant. Hongkong Rope Manufactory Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 17th instant. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 24th inst. China Borneo Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 1st March. China

Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 6th March; transfer books close on the 20th instant. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 6th March; transfer books close on the 20th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	(\$612), sales & L'don, £63. 10s
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27, sales & buy.
B. Shares	£8	\$27, sales & buy.
Four. Shares	£1	\$10, sellers
Hell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$33, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20, nominal.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.30.
China Sugar	\$100	\$143, sales
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 30.
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$14, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$11, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$47, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$21, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$64, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$320, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$8.
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$134, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$208, sales & buy.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$97, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$175.
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$280, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$155, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$90, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$57, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$327, buyers
North China	\$25	Tls. 196, sls. & buy.
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$345, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$182, sales
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$124, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$31, ex div.
West Point Building	\$50	\$60, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$35, sales & buyers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$45, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fes. 250	\$525, buyers
Jebeu	\$5	\$4, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$44, sales & sellers
Do. Perference	\$1	\$14, sellers
Raubs	18	\$9.
New Amoy Dock	\$63	\$30, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$52, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$9, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$50, sales
China Mutual Pref.	\$10	£10.
Do. Ordinary	£7.10	£7. 10s.
Do. Bonus	£5	£5.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$43, sellers
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$36, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$145, sellers
Shel Transport and Trailing Co.	£1	£2.
Star Ferry	\$10	(\$23, sales & buy. \$9.
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$1.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$7, buyers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$20, sellers
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sales
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15, sales & sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 5th February (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). Marine and Fire stocks are quiet. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co. The market during the week has been active, and rates for cash and time transactions show an improvement. Cash sales are reported from Tls. 98.50 to 100, market closing with buyers at 101. The following settlements have been made:—March 101.50, 102, 102.50, June 104.50, 106, July 105, 105.50, 107.50, October 108, 107.50, 109; forward shares are in demand. SUGARS have not been dealt in; Peraks are offering. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. Cash sales took place at Tls. 9.35 and 9.50; there are buyers at latter quotation. Settlements are reported for June at Tls. 10.00. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. Business has been done at Tls. 26, 261.25, 260 and 262.50, the market closing firm at last rate. Settlements have been made for February at 265, March 265, 267.50, May 272.50, July 275. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares are quiet. LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment shares changed hands at Tls. 114 and are offering. This Company will pay a final dividend of 6 per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year. INDUSTRIAL.—Cotton Mill Stocks continue quiet. Ice shares were placed at Tls. 28 and are offering. Pulp and Paper Mills sold at Tls. 108 cash and are offering. Settlements for April realised Tls. 110 and 111. Flour Mill changed hands at Tls. 44. TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—Nothing doing. MISCELLANEOUS.—Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd. Cash sales took place at Tls. 330 and 327.50. Settlements were made for March and April at Tls. 345 and for May at 350. Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. Cash sales were made at \$255 (ex dividend). An extraordinary meeting of shareholders is called for 21st February to consider resolutions for the purchase of the Hotel des Colonies and for the increase of the Capital of the Company by the creation of 4,500 new shares of \$100 each; 1,500 of these shall be ordinary shares, 1,500 preference, bearing interest at 7 per cent. to 30 June, 1902, (after which date they will rank for dividend, *pari passu*, with old shares) and 1,500 shares shall await issue at the directors' discretion; the price of issue of above 3,000 shares to be at 100 per cent. premium. Failing the passing of this resolution, the proposal for the issue of the 1,500 ordinary shares will be withdrawn and a resolution submitted to increase the capital by issue of 3,000 shares, of these 1,500 shall be preference and their issue shall be on the terms explained above and 1,500 be retained for issue at directors' discretion. A resolution will be submitted to subdivide the present shares into 4 shares of \$25 each. DEBENTURES.—International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. invite subscription for Tls. 410,000 of debentures, bearing interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly. They will be repayable 20 years from 1st March, 1902, but are redeemable in 5 years or any time thereafter 6 months' notice has been given. This loan is issued to provide funds to pay off the Company's overdraft with Bankers and to afford a working capital.

MANILA, 3rd February (from Messrs. W. A. Pitton & Co.'s Report). Our last circular was dated 6th ult., since issue of which we have little or no change to report, our Share Market continuing dull and without animation. Transactions.—Sales are reported in Oriente Hotels, Germinal, Tobacco Trust, and Maritimas. Demand.—Varaderos, Investment Co., American Bank, Maria Cristina, and Maritimas have been inquired after, but business done is insignificant. New Company.—Messrs. H. J. Andrews & Co. have invited subscriptions for an Automobile Street Car service; capital to be \$100,000 divided into 10,000 shares of \$10 each. This would give 10 cars with a carrying capacity of 14 persons per journey. Formation expenses are moderate, \$28,000.00 is to be set apart for purchase of further cars, probable expenses and depreciation appear to have had every care, and the scheme looks a good one; they estimate net profits at \$40,000 per annum. In any case there is an absolute want of such a street service, and the Compania de Omnibus-Automobile de Manila, Limited, should do well. We understand there has been a good response made by the investing public, and that the cars are already en route. Subscription list closes 15th instant. Compania Maritima.—There is a well founded report that this company has been taken over by an American syndicate as from 31st December last; old shareholders are to receive \$650.00 per share plus dividend on past 6 months' working, which will be at the least 10 per cent. We quite expect to see American capitalists interesting themselves in other concerns here; there is ample opportunity for the investment of capital in sound and pro-

fitable concerns. Meetings should be held this month of Maritima, Banco Espanol Filipino, Electric Light Co., Oriente Hotel and Stevedoring Co. General.—Until better facilities for loaning money prevail here, we expect our Share Market to continue dull and lifeless. In our Circular No. 26 we called attention to the great want of a Loan & Mortgage Co. with ample capital; such a concern could make a safe 8 per cent., and probably more. This market offers plenty of inducement for capital, quite apart from the joint stock companies; a number of really good things go a-begging almost, for want of financial facilities. We are pleased to see the Guaranty Trust Company of New York intend opening up here later; such a sound concern should do a most remunerative business, and the public generally will appreciate their action; from a purely political point of view, the establishment of a branch of the concern named will do good, and tend to given even greater confidence in the Government.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 14th January.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.31
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.35
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.87 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	137
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	137
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	11 1/2 p.c. pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	2 p.c. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	11 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1 1/2
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	60 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.81
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	56.25
BAB SILVER per oz.	25 1/2

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 14th February.—There has been very little demand for tonnage during the past fortnight. Saigon to this, 8 cents per picul last; to Philippines, no demand for prompt steamers; to one port north coast Java, 24 cents for prompt and 26 cents per picul for end February loading. Bangkok to Hongkong, 15 and 20 cents per picul. Java to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul for wet sugar. Coal freights are weak. Moji to this, \$1.65; to Singapore, \$2.25 per ton. Sailing vessels. The British barque *Alcides* has been chartered to load here for Baltimore and New York, terms private.

The following are the settlements:

Lothair—Italian barque, 794 tons, hence to Callao, £1,250 in full.
Alcides—British barque, 2,402 tons, hence to Baltimore and New York, private terms.
Andalusia—German steamer, 3,477 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.65 per ton.
Chelydra—British steamer, 1,567 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.70 per ton.
A China Navigation Co.'s steamer, Iloilo to Tientsin (20,000 piculs), at 76 cents per picul.
Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 28 cents per picul.
Bygdo—Norwegian steamer, 771 tons, monthly about 7 months, at \$6,275 per month.
Salamanca—British steamer, 883 tons, monthly, 6 1/2 months, at \$6,500 per month.
Elita Nossack—German steamer, 1,151 tons, monthly, 8 months, at \$7,250 per month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

February—

7. Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
7. Pronto, Norw. str., from Haiphong.
8. Anna, Austrian str., from Moji.
8. Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
8. Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.
8. Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
8. Laisang, British str., from Calcutta.
8. Lion, French gunboat, from Foochow.
8. Rubi, British str., from Manila.
8. Taifu, German str., from Bangkok.
8. Yuensang, British str., from Maaila.
9. Ambria, German str., from Shanghai.
9. Changsha, British str., from Kobe.
9. Doris, Norwegian str., from Moji.
9. Hailong, British str., from Pakhoi.
9. Hoihao, French str., from Hoihow.
9. Keelung Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
9. Kinkiang, British str., from Chinkiang.
9. Laos, French str., from Shanghai.
9. Quarta, German str., from Shanghai.
9. Sungkiang, British str., from Cebu.
9. Szechuen, British str., from Chefoo.
9. Toonan, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
9. Yunnan, British str., from Barry.
10. Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
10. Ness, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
10. Taichow, German str., from Bangkok.
11. Andalusia, German str., from Hamburg.
11. Hoihow, British str., from Shanghai.
11. Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
11. P. kin, British str., from Kobe.
11. Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
11. Trym, Norwegian str., from Chinkiang.
11. Kiangsi, British str., from Chinkiang.
12. Chowta, German str., from Bangkok.
12. Chwushan, British str., from Saigon.
12. Lienshing, British str., from Wuhu.
12. Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
12. Taksang, British str., from Moji.
12. Tyr, Norwegian str., from Moji.
12. Ailsa Craig, British str., from Moji.
12. Amara, British str., from Moji.
12. Fausang, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
13. Canton, British str., from London.
13. Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
13. Hakata Maru, Japanese str., from London.
13. Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
13. Sydney, French str., from Marseilles.
13. Ulysses, British str., from Liverpool.
13. Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
14. Antonio Macleod, Amr. str., from Iloilo.
14. Amigo, German str., from Manila.
14. Athenian, British str., from Vancouver.
14. Haiching, British str., from Tamsui.
14. Hanyang, British str., from Moji.
14. Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
14. Hipsang, British str., from Swatow.
14. Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.
14. Opack, British str., from Seattle.
14. Trieste, Austrian str., from Singapore.
14. Zafiro, British str., from Manila.

February—

DEPARTURES.

8. Haliotis, German str., for Palembang.
8. Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
9. Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
9. Diamante, British str., for Manila.
9. Glenartney, British str., for Shanghai.
9. Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., for Colombo.
9. Taichong, German str., for Saigon.
10. Laos, French str., for Europe.
10. Tosa Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
10. Kwangse, British str., for Canton.
10. Szechuen, British str., for Canton.
11. Ambria, German str., for Hamburg.
11. Brooklyn, American flagship, for Manila.
11. Chasseloup Laubat, Fr. cr., for Saigon.
11. Esang, British str., for Canton.
11. Formosa, British str., for Tamsui.
11. Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
11. Hoihow, British str., for Canton.
11. Kinkiang, British str., for Canton.
11. Lion, French gunboat, for Saigon.
11. Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
11. Toonan, American str., for Canton.
11. Trym, Norwegian str., for Canton.
12. Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
12. Apenrade, German str., for Hoihow.
12. Empress of India, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
12. Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
12. Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
12. Ichang, British str., for Saigon.
12. Kiangsi, American str., for Canton.

12. Orlando, British cruiser, for a cruise.
12. Pronto, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
12. Thea, German str., for Canton.
12. Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
13. Braemar, British str., for Moji.
13. Chiyo Maru, Japanese str., for Chefoo.
13. Chiyuen, American str., for Shanghai.
13. Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
13. Monadnock, U.S. monitor, for a cruise.
13. Ness, British str., for Moji.
13. Peking, British str., for Bombay.
13. P. C. C. Kiao, German str., for Bangkok.
13. Quarta, German str., for Bangkok.
13. Sullberg, German str., for Haiphong.
13. Sydney, French str., for Shanghai.
13. Taisang, British str., for Canton.
13. Wongkoi, German str., for Swatow.
13. Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
14. Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
14. Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
14. Pelayo, British str., for Singapore.
14. Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.
14. Bormida, Italian str., for Bombay.
14. Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
14. Hakata Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
14. Rubi, British str., for Manila.
14. Ulysses, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Formosa*, from Tamsui, &c., Dr. Lyall.
- Per *Kawachi Maru*, from Shanghai, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. W. D. Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Miss G. Forrest, Messrs. W. E. Pearson, L. Harliss, Farni, Chas. Walton, T. C. Murphy, M. Lynch, D. Lynch, N. Carlson, Morrison, M. M. Laughlin, L. Hamberg, J. Munro, F. Mead, J. O. Rourke, Chas. Madison, M. Madison and M. Takano; for Singapore, Messrs. E. Bramall, H. V. Valkenburg and T. Takahashi; for Port Said, Mr. M. Greenfield; for Marseilles, Messrs. Yagawa and T. Ide; for London, Count N. Ogawara, Messrs. R. MacLelland, A. Ariyoshi, T. Mitsuchi and T. Inutsuka.
- Per *Hoihow*, from Hoihow, &c., Mr. Baron.
- Per *Changsha*, from Kobe &c., Mrs. Grimbil and Mrs. Picket.
- Per *Kaifong* from Cebu, &c., Messrs. G. H. Hall, A. C. Boughman and H. George, and Capt. Blocksam.
- Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Messrs. F. Russe, B. B. Spofford, A. S. Mewlett, J. G. Pong, A. E. Young, Fred. Amy H. Hughes, H. L. Jeffries.
- Per *Lai Sang*, from Calcutta, Mrs. Hanson, Misses Means, Budden, Wright, Hoge and Craig and Mr. Cameron.
- Per *Toonan*, from Shanghai, Mr. Potts.
- Per *Hailan*, from Pakhoi, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchoy and Mr. Roger.
- Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Soggi and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bonderonski, Mrs. J. Braekeng, Mrs. O. Thomas, Comdr. Perry Garst, U.S.N., Asst.-Surgeon G. M. Mayers, U.S.N., Messrs. A. R. Thistlewaite, J. D. Sullivan, J. Ankrom, A. E. Moll, J. T. Smith, J. Schmitz, A. S. Allam, W. Rich, C. de la Cruz, C. O. de Mangaliard, H. H. Horsey, H. R. Duniway, A. K. Ackerman, A. L. Walker, W. Shoho, J. N. Irenside and H. Mongrove.
- Per *Yunnan*, from Barry, Mrs. Hunter and Mr. W. Campbell.
- Per *Laos*, for Hongkong, from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Roche, Miss Koma Tsujita, Messrs. Ki Ichi Tujita and Wartin; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clapp, Mrs. Bradley, Misses Dury and Tuller, Madame J. Souza, Captain Irman, Messrs. J. M. d'Almeida, Hunt, Ch. R. Shaw, R. B. Johnson, E. Tucker, G. M. Maitland, E. Duncels, C. Murray Adamson, J. P. Da Rosa, E. Mazaud, Steverag Zenou, Minas Kontos, Nicolas Tilbis, D. Francis, Dimitri Wassiliw, F. Aibly, Van Nan, Nguyen Kein, Pinaud, Trondec and Reboto.
- Per *Andalusia*, from Singapore, Captain Mossow.
- Per *Hoihow*, from Shanghai, &c., Colonel Dessino W. Jones and Mr. Fernier.

Per *Lienshing*, from Wuhu, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Allen.Per *Taisang*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Ann Smith and child, Capt. Arthur and Bowker.

Per *American Mail*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. M. Morris, Mrs. S. R. Rocks, Mrs. Z. Van Buren, Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Jaffray, Lieut.-Comdr. Marsh, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Barff, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fee and infant, Dr. R. I. Bowie, Rev. A. Anderson, Rev. H. Zehr, Misses M. E. Ruchford, M. A. Beeson, F. H. Campbell, and A. M. Goode, Messrs. J. S. Harris, S. Officer, D. G. Beshe, H. J. Fairchild, R. C. Kadooree, J. Moosa and H. Drunn.

Per *Canton*, from London, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Olliver and three children, Miss Golding and Lord Grant.

Per *Sydney*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Misses H. Digon and T. Delethe, Messrs. A. Weill and Daniel Brun; from Singapore, Messrs. F. Pollack, J. Devos and Haardt; from Saigon, Messrs. W. Schwanborn, Ismail and Kawasa; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Crawford Kerr, Miss Dudgeon, Messrs. Bonillard, Soulie, H. Nima, Kerkarino, and Simon Hahn; from Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Mercurin; from Djibouti, Mr. Machiti; from Calcutta, Miss L. Heimowitch; from Singapore, Mr. E. Sandri; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Mrs. Otoy, Messrs. Oden and Ishimaru; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. Jean Giol, Sisters Becher, Schmid, Redec, Isurnemire, Desseyres, Pignet and Sals, Reys. Contour, Brechier, Chevrier and Van Givet.

Per *Hakata Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. Geiger and infant, Mrs. S. Kato, Messrs. G. Caldwell, A. P. Gentry, C. E. Craig, R. A. Brabazan, J. L. Gayoso, W. Cherry, J. Johnson and R. Matsushita; for Kobe, Prof. M. Kuhara, Dr. F. Katsurada, Dr. T. Hayashi, Mrs. S. Mura, Messrs. S. Ishiguro, H. Kobo and P. Shirai; for Yokohama, Major N. Iwamiton, Messrs. D. A. Fowler and K. Yamaguchi.

Per *Parramatta*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. R. K. Read, Mrs. D. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Allanson and two children, Messrs. R. Schwind, F. A. Cumming, P. Neilson, W. J. Gresson, W. H. Cox, D. Crawford, Leslie Waller, P. Crichton, Toop, R. N., E. N. Reid, P. W. Irvine, B. Soutar, W. MacLean, P. H. Evans, A. M. da Silva, A. Bastein, W. H. Martin, J. D. Jackson, A. P. James, F. Bedford and Miss Poate; for London, Mrs. A. P. Wood, Miss and Master Wood, Mr. and Mrs. P. Whittall, Miss Whittall and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cooper and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. McCarthy and four children, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCarthy and child and Miss Cartright.

DEPARTED.

Per *Empress of India*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Clinch, Messrs. P. F. Lavers, Hunt, F. Schmitz, L. P. Solomon, H. K. Struve, Charles R. Shaw, G. E. Tucker, A. Spencer Ham, Ernest Lehmann, A. P. Dunneway, C. Murray Adamson and B. Spafford; for Nagasaki, Capt. A. P. Blockson; for Yokohama, Mr. Jas. D. Sullivan; Vancouver, Capt. G. D. Bowles; for Portland, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Draper; for San Francisco, Misses E. Hoge, M. Means, L. S. Wright, Budden and Mr. Ed. Goggins; for London, Miss Grant and Mr. T. G. Grant.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Mrs. S. K. Rocks, Messrs. S. Alliston, F. Pollock and J. H. Byron.

Per *American Mail*, for Shanghai, Mr. J. Harding; for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Bandarinko and infant; for Yokohama, Comdr. P. Garst, U.S.N., Dr. G. M. Mayers, U.S.N.; for San Francisco, Mrs. H. H. Johnstone, Mrs. W. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hunt, Miss E. Craig, Messrs. D. A. Soggi, J. D. Prior, F. E. Russ, A. S. Merriett, W. Maxwell, C. B. Hunt, J. H. Ankrom, J. R. Lancaster, S. S. White, J. E. Findley, W. C. Hunter and J. S. Hall.

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